

Citokinek, citokin receptorok

Dr. Boldizsár Ferenc

Pécsi Tudományegyetem, KK, Immunológiai és
Biotechnológiai Intézet

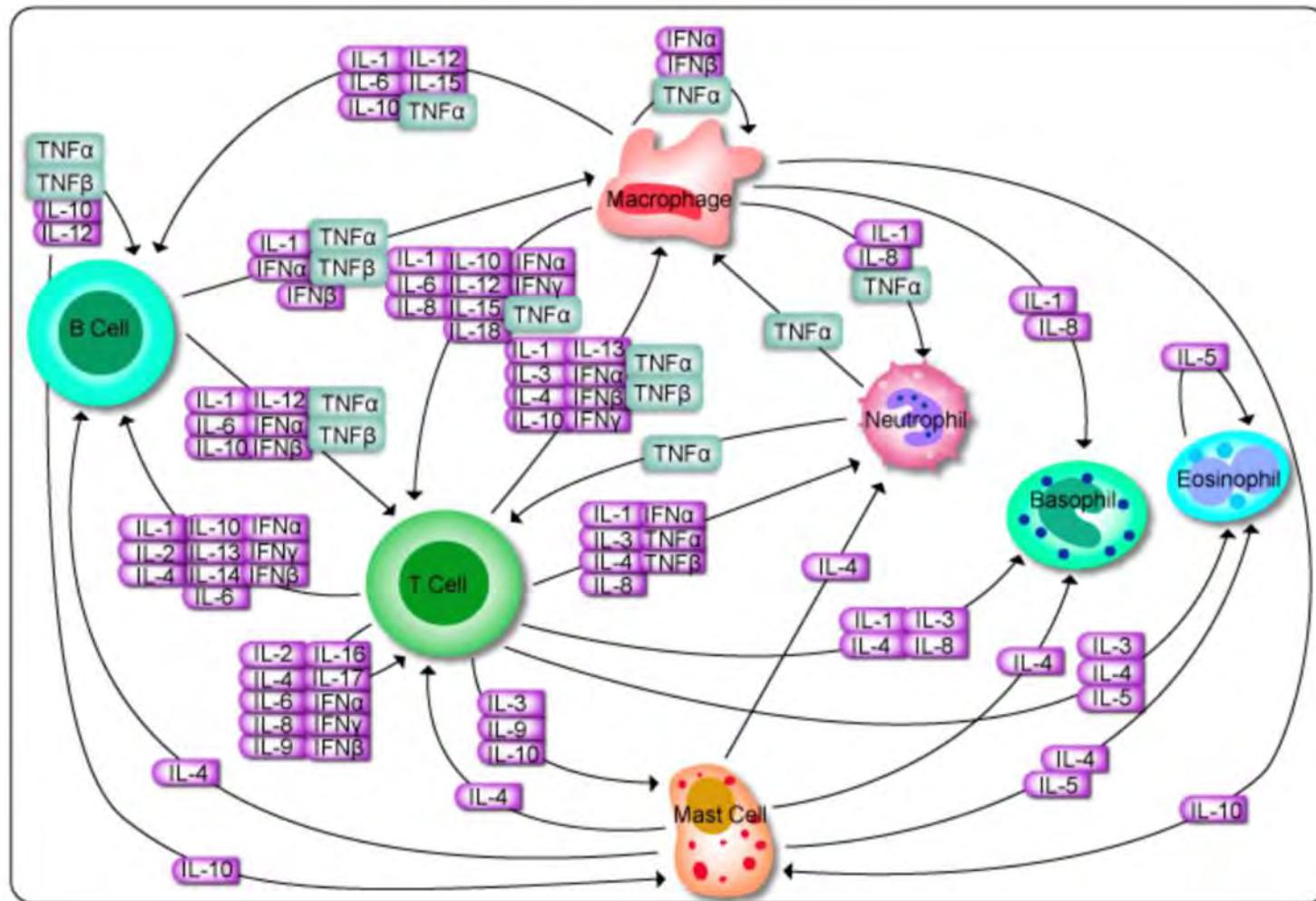


**„Sejtek közötti és sejten belüli interakciók szerepe az
immunválasz kialakításában és szabályozásában”**
PhD-tanfolyam, 2024.

The interaction among cells of the immune response are mediated by 2 mechanisms:

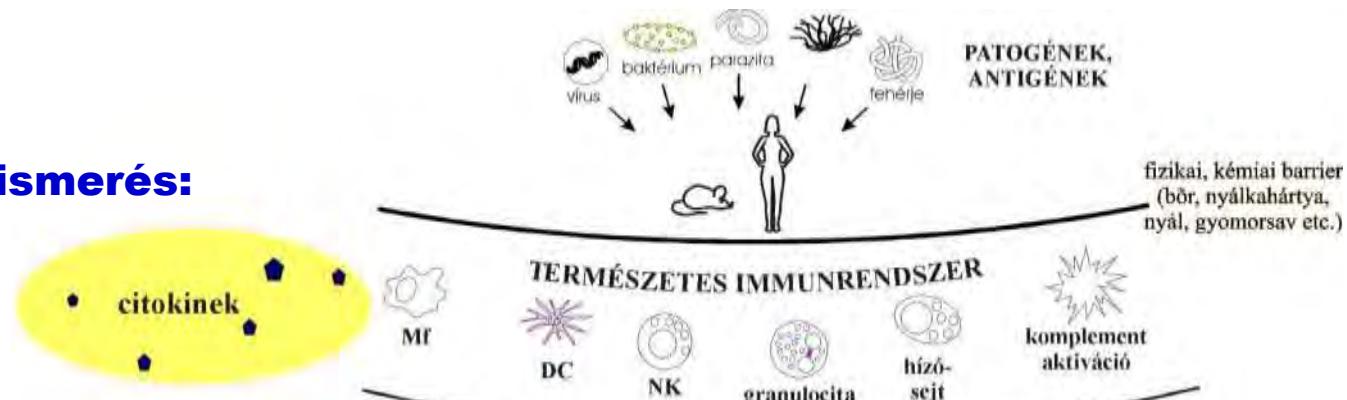
1. By direct cell-cell interactions: through **adhesion molecules**
2. By low MW regulatory proteins, called **cytokines**: messengers of the immune system

Cytokine network

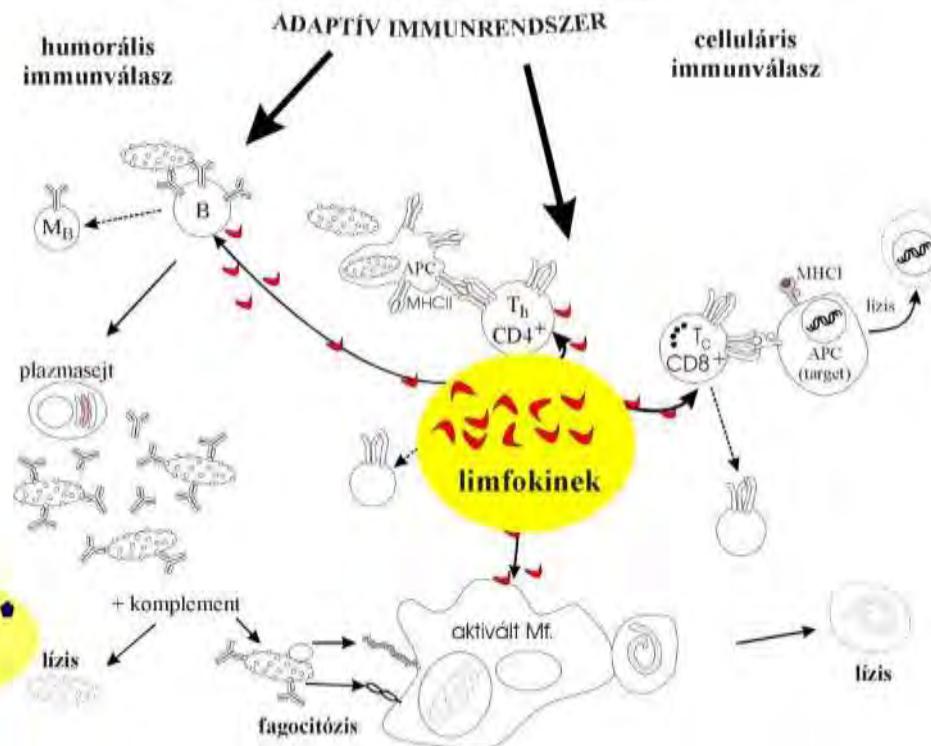


A citokinek az immunválasz minden fázisában hatnak:

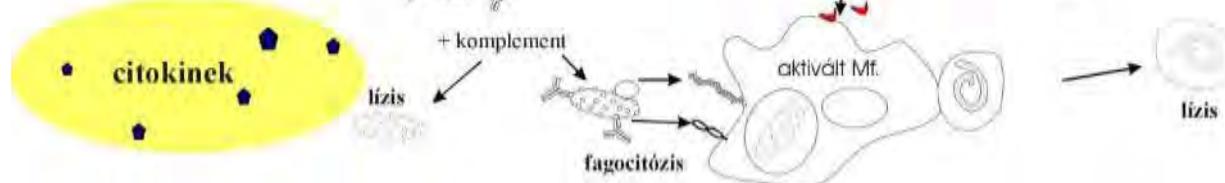
Felismerés:



Aktiváció:



Effektor fázis:



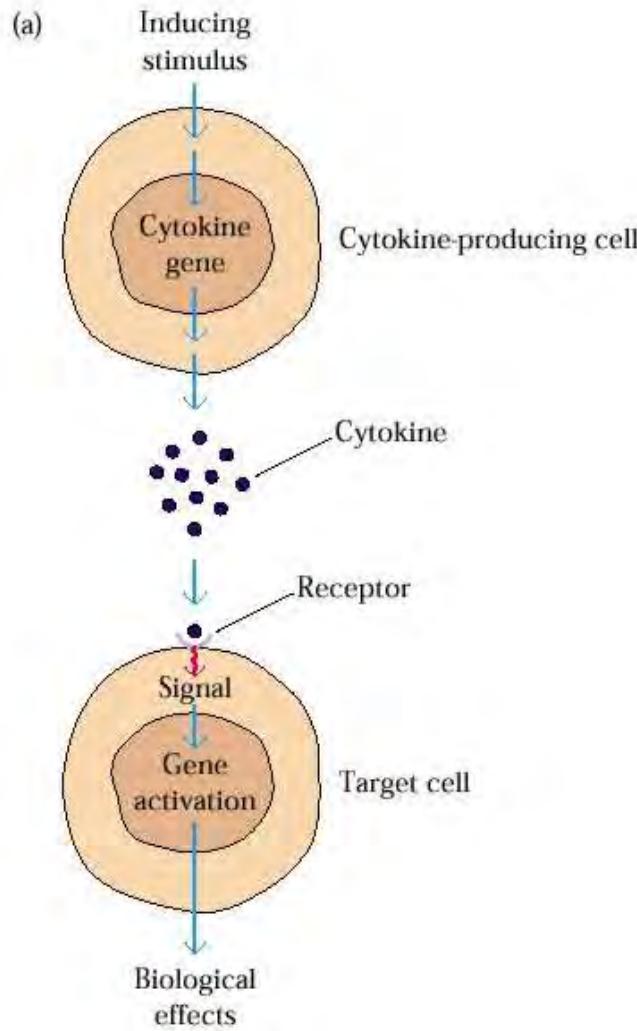
A citokinek általános jellemzői:

- Kis molekulásúly (10-40 kDa)
- Glikoproteinek
- Izolált sejtek termelik aktiváció hatására
- Sejtek közötti kapcsolatokat közvetítik:
 - információ továbbítás
 - immunválasz szabályozása
- Hatásmód: - átmeneti génaktiváció termékei
 - receptorokon keresztül
 - nagy affinitás
 - pikomoláris cc.-ban

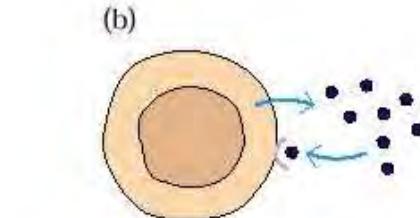
A citokinek funkcionális csoportosítása

I. Természetes immunitásban és gyulladásos folyamatokban résztvevők	IFN α , IFN β TNF α , IL-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-17 Kemokinek: CXCL8(IL-8), CCL3,4 (MCP, MIF)
II. A limfociták aktivációját és differenciálódását szabályozók	Th1: IL-2, INF γ , TNF β , IL-12 Th2: IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-13, Treg: IL-10, TGF β , IL-35
III. Az immunsejtek érésére hatók	SCF, GM-CSF, IL-3, IL-7

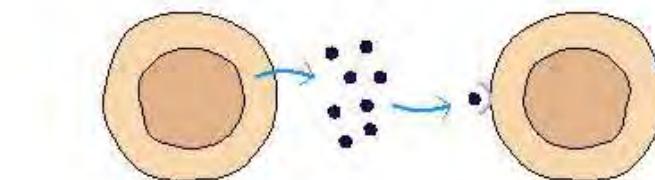
A citokinek hatásmódja I.:



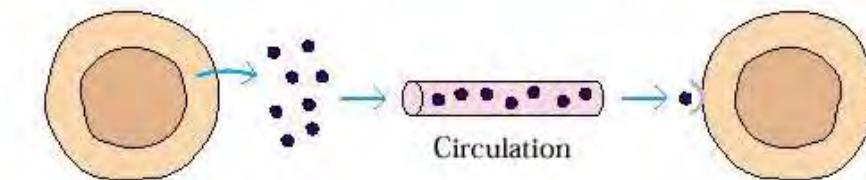
Citokint termelő sejt:



Autokrin hatás



Parakrin hatás



Endokrin hatás

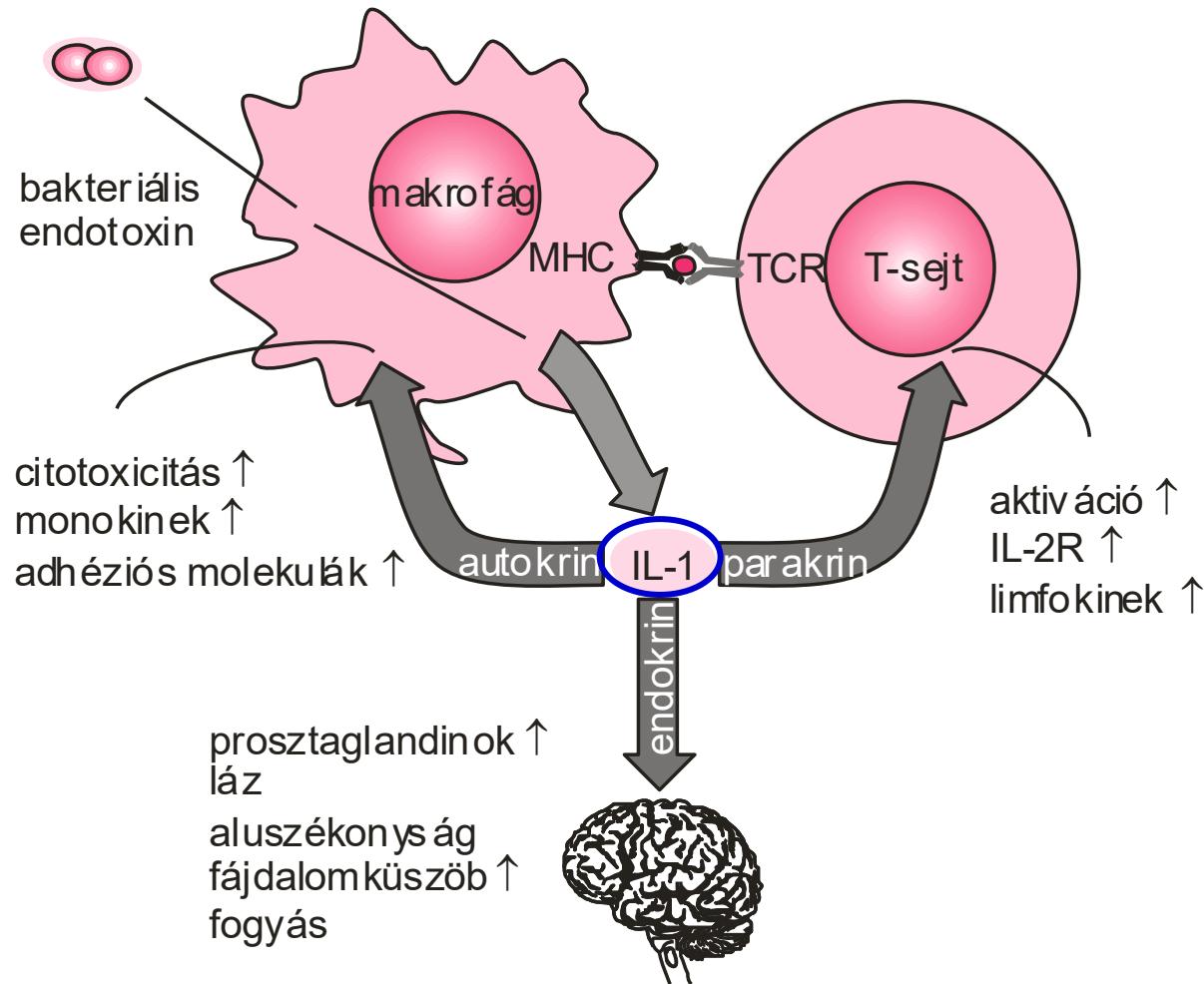
Célsejt:

a citokint termelő sejt

közeli sejt

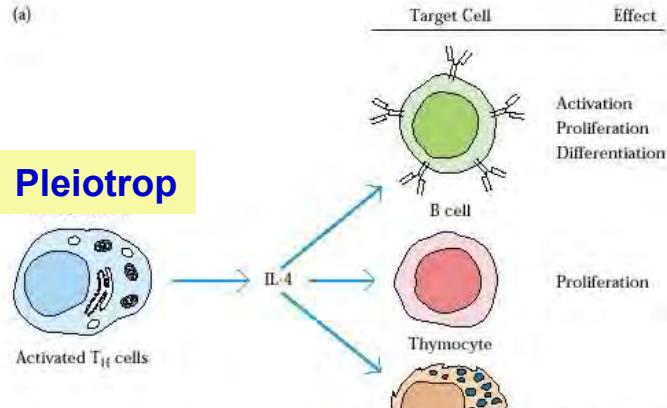
távol levő sejt

Az IL-1 autokrin, parakrin és endokrin hatása

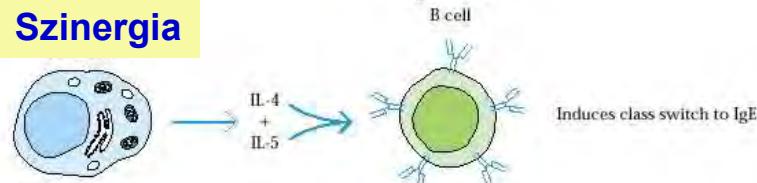
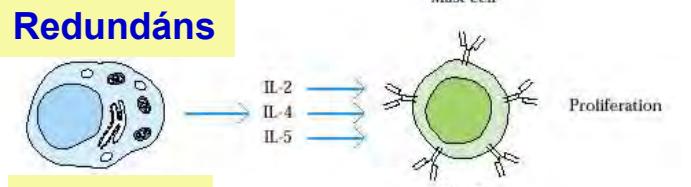


A citokinek hatásmódja II.:

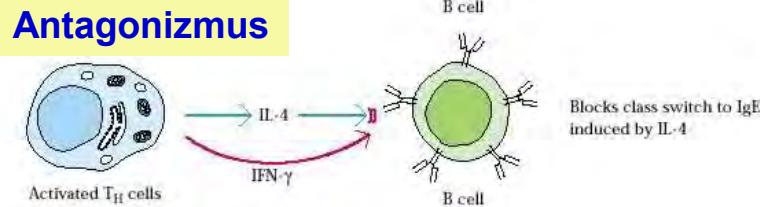
Egy citokin különböző célsejten, különböző hatást vált ki



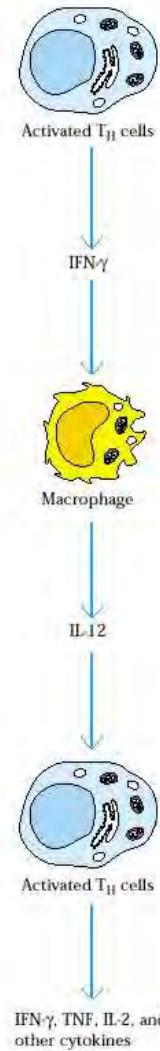
Több citokin hatása a célsejten azonos



Két citokin együttes hatása nagyobb a célsejten additív hatásuknál



Kaszkád elindítása



Citokin receptorok

Citokin receptorok

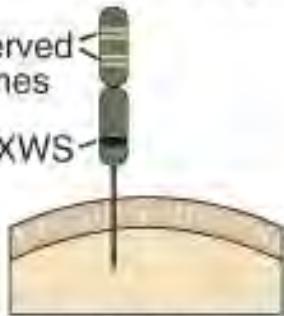
A

Cytokine receptor families

Type I cytokine
(hemopoietin) receptors

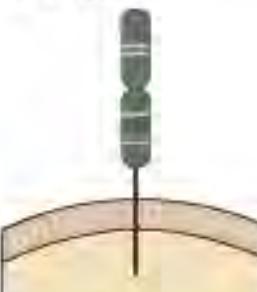
Conserved
cysteines

WSXWS



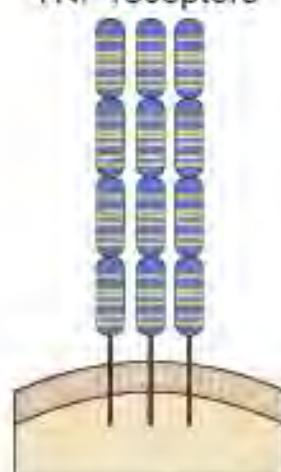
Receptor for: IL-2, IL-3,
IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7,
IL-9, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13,
IL-15, GM-CSF, G-CSF

Type II cytokine
receptors



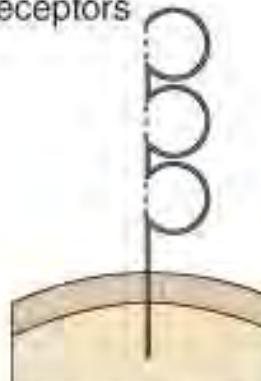
Receptor for: IFN- α/β ,
IFN- γ , IL-10

TNF receptors



Receptor for: TNF,
LT, CD40L, Fas, OX-40L

Immunoglobulin
superfamily
receptors



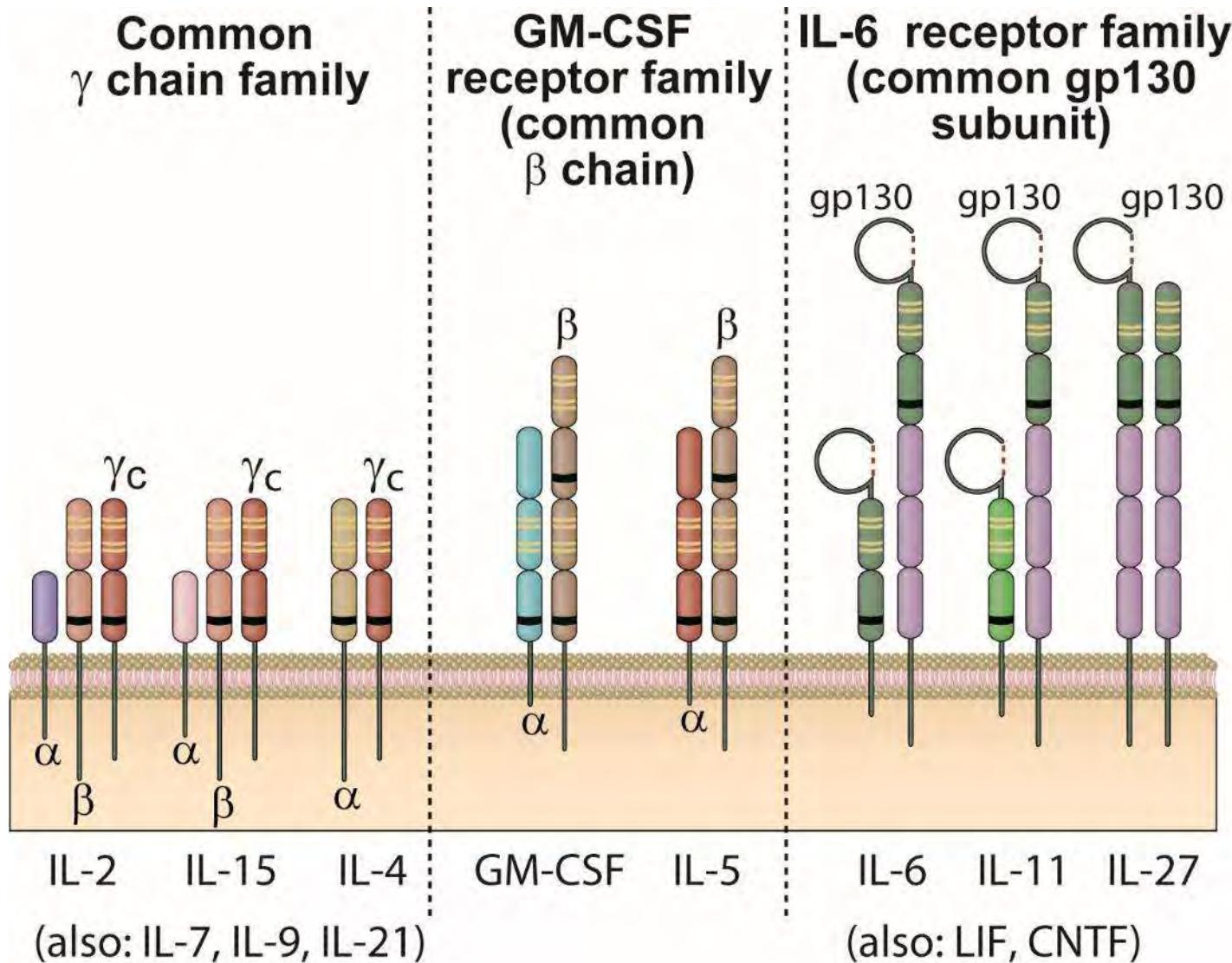
Receptor for: IL-1,
M-CSF, stem cell factor

Seven
transmembrane
 α -helical receptors

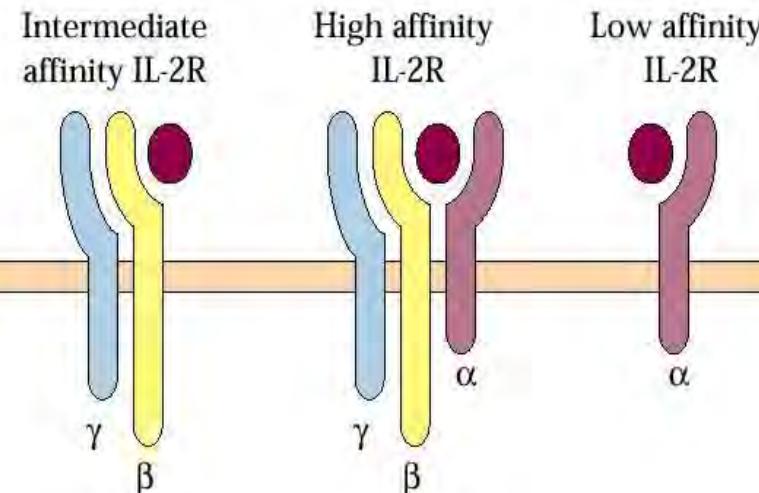


Receptor for:
Chemokines

A többláncú citokin receptorok jellemzői



IL-2 receptor láncok:



	Intermediate affinity IL-2R	High affinity IL-2R	Low affinity IL-2R
Subunit composition:	IL-2R β IL-2R γ	IL-2R α IL-2R β IL-2R γ	IL-2R α
Affinity constant (K_a):	$10^7 M$	$10^{11} M$	$10^8 M$
Dissociation constant (K_d):	$10^{-9} M$	$10^{-11} M$	$10^{-8} M$
Cells expressed by:	NK cells Resting T cells (low numbers)	Activated CD4+ and CD8+ T cells Activated B cells (low numbers)	{}

Cytokine Induction of JAK-STAT Signaling

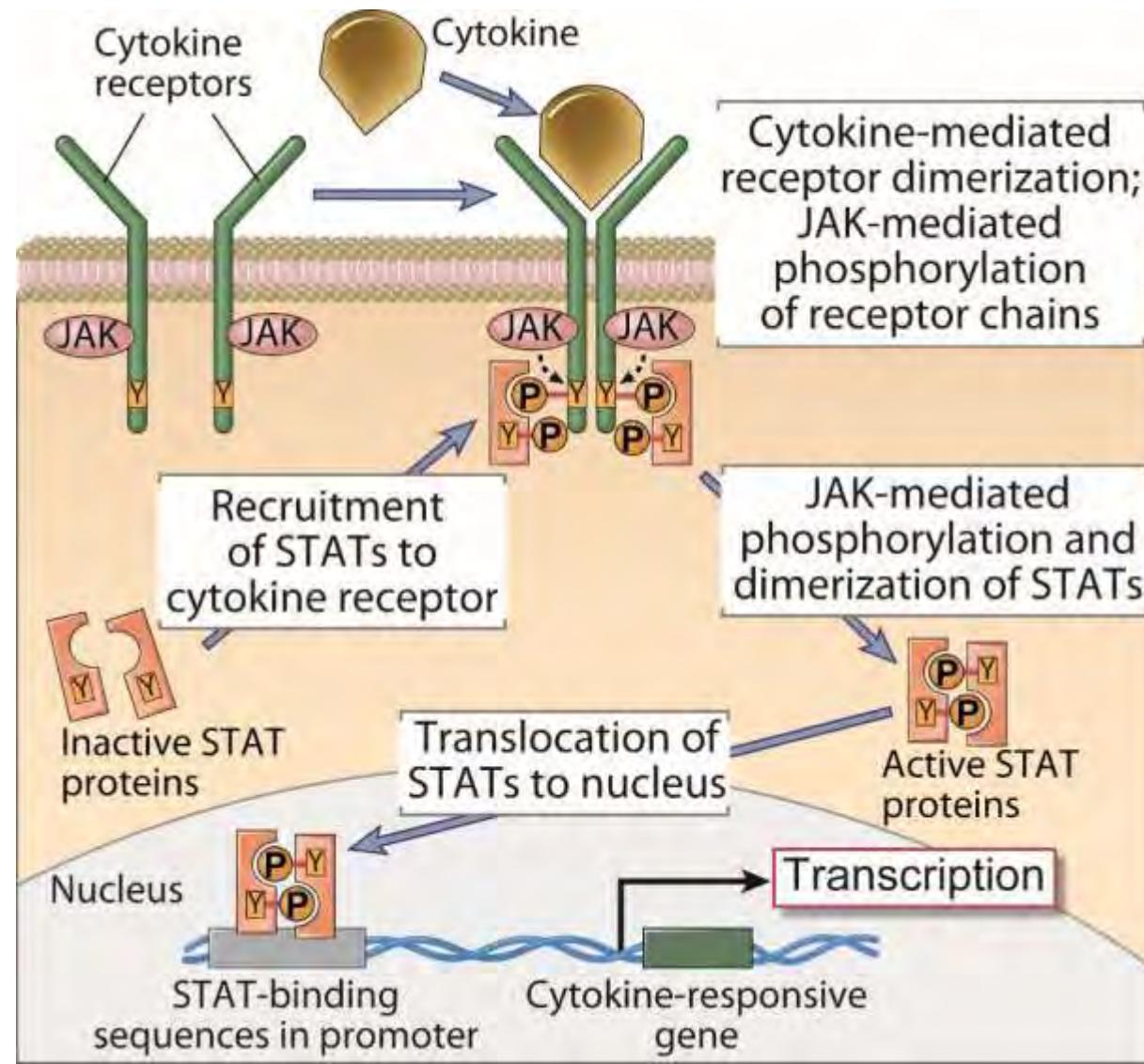
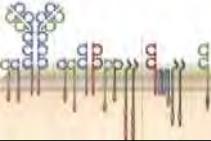


Fig. 7-25



TNF Receptor Signaling

Cross-linking of TNF-R1 by TNF Binding of adaptor protein Binding of signaling intermediates

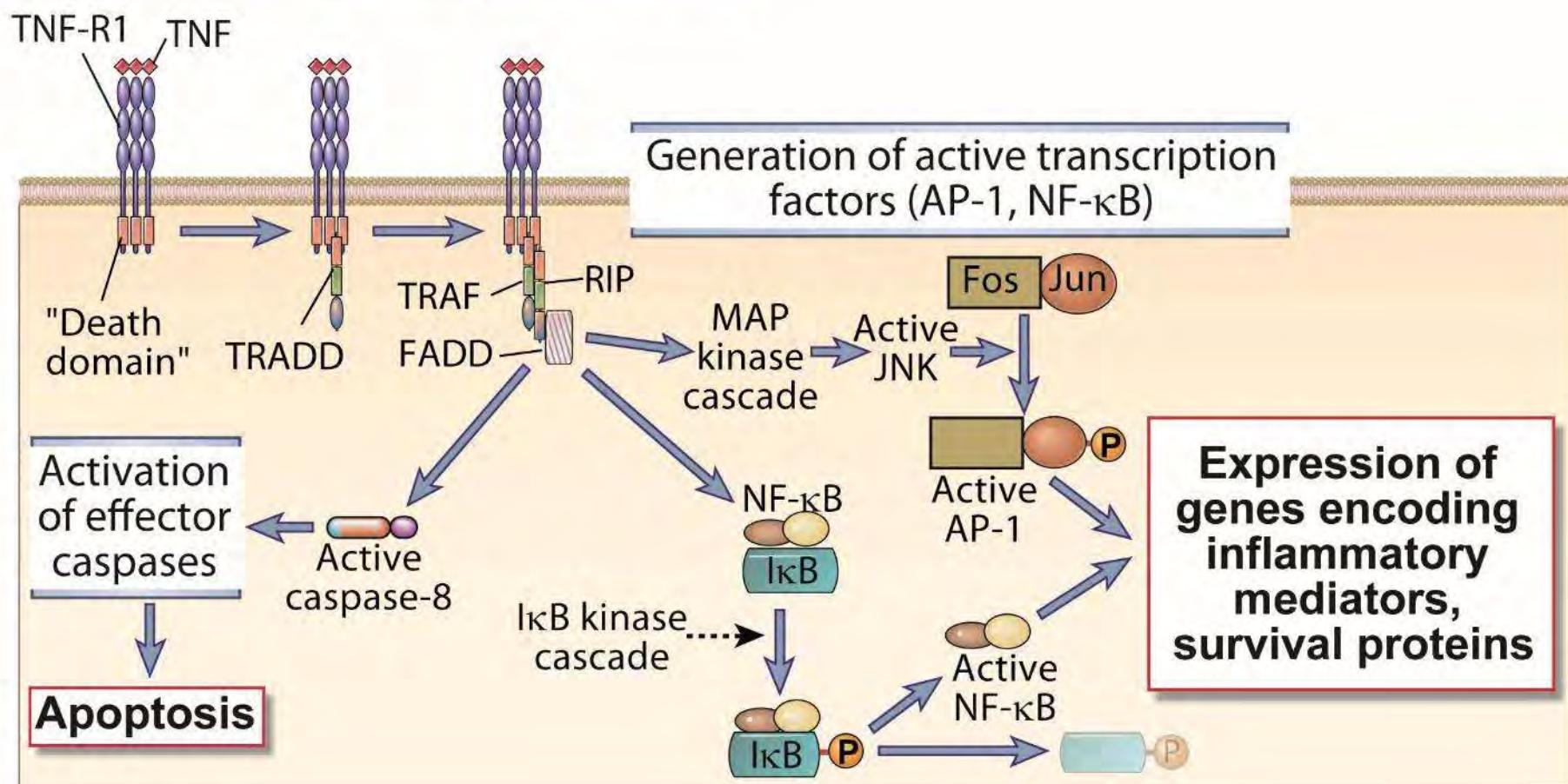
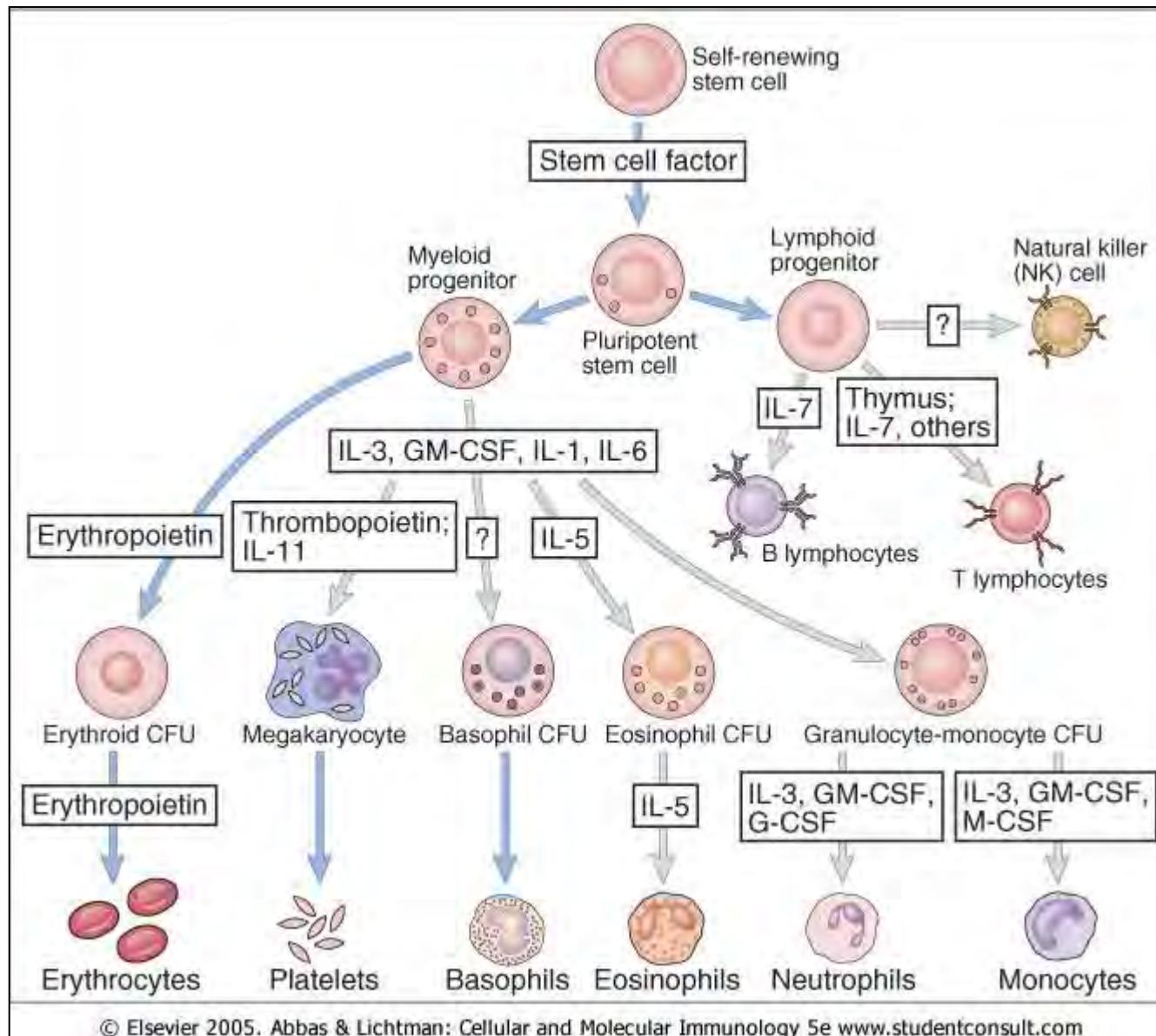


Fig. 7-24

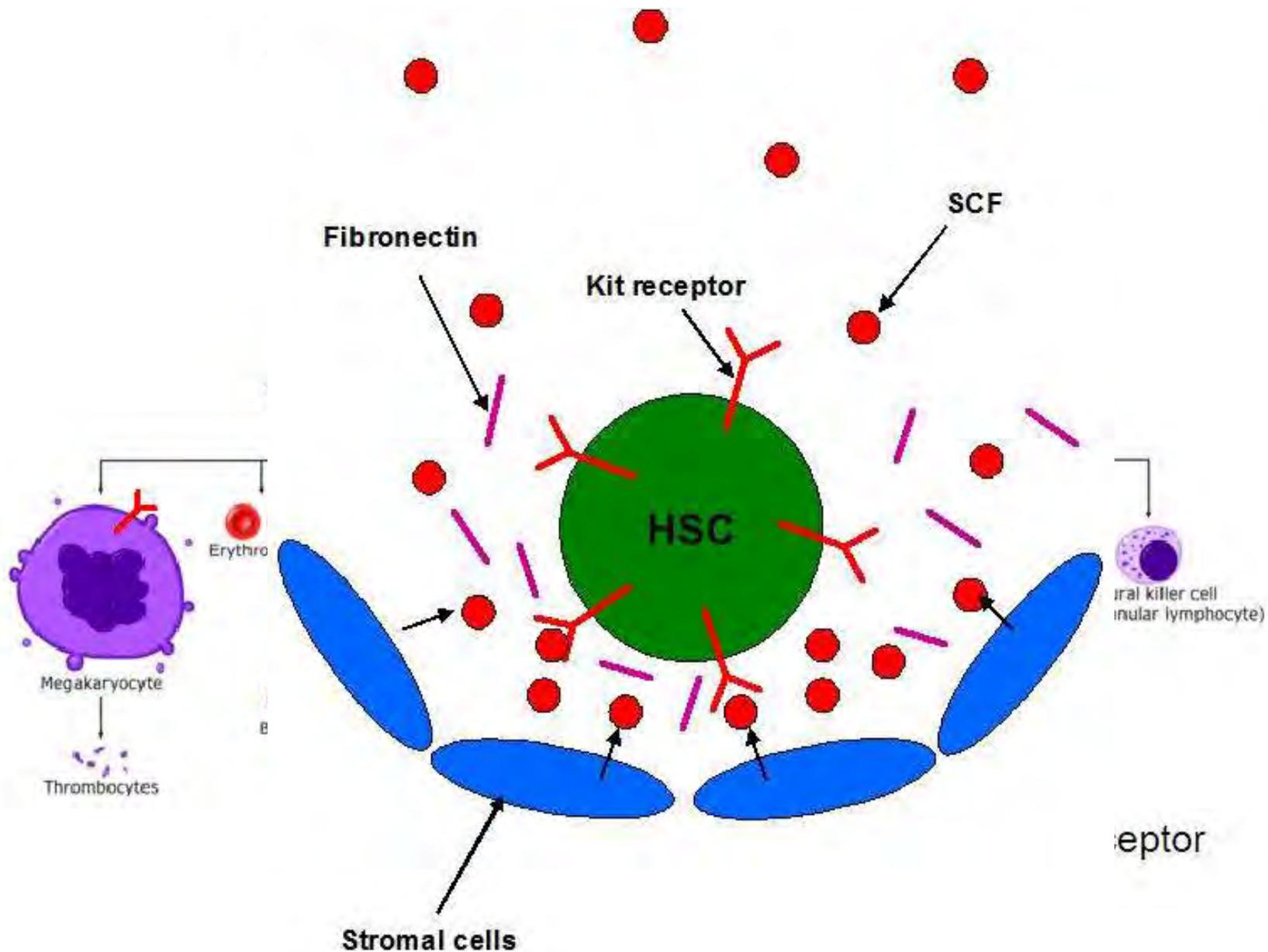
A citokinek funkcionális csoportjai:

**1. Haematopoetikus citokinek –
növekedési faktorok**

Az immunsejtek érésére ható citokinek



Stem cell factor receptor = c-KitR



Immunsejtek érésére ható citokinek = hemopoetikus növekedési faktorok

CSF Colony Stimulating Factor
a csontvelpő progenitor sejtjeire hatnak

SCF, GM-CSF, IL-3 = multi-lineage (több-vonalon ható növekedési faktorok)CSF

M-CSF
G-CSF
EPO
TPO
IL-5

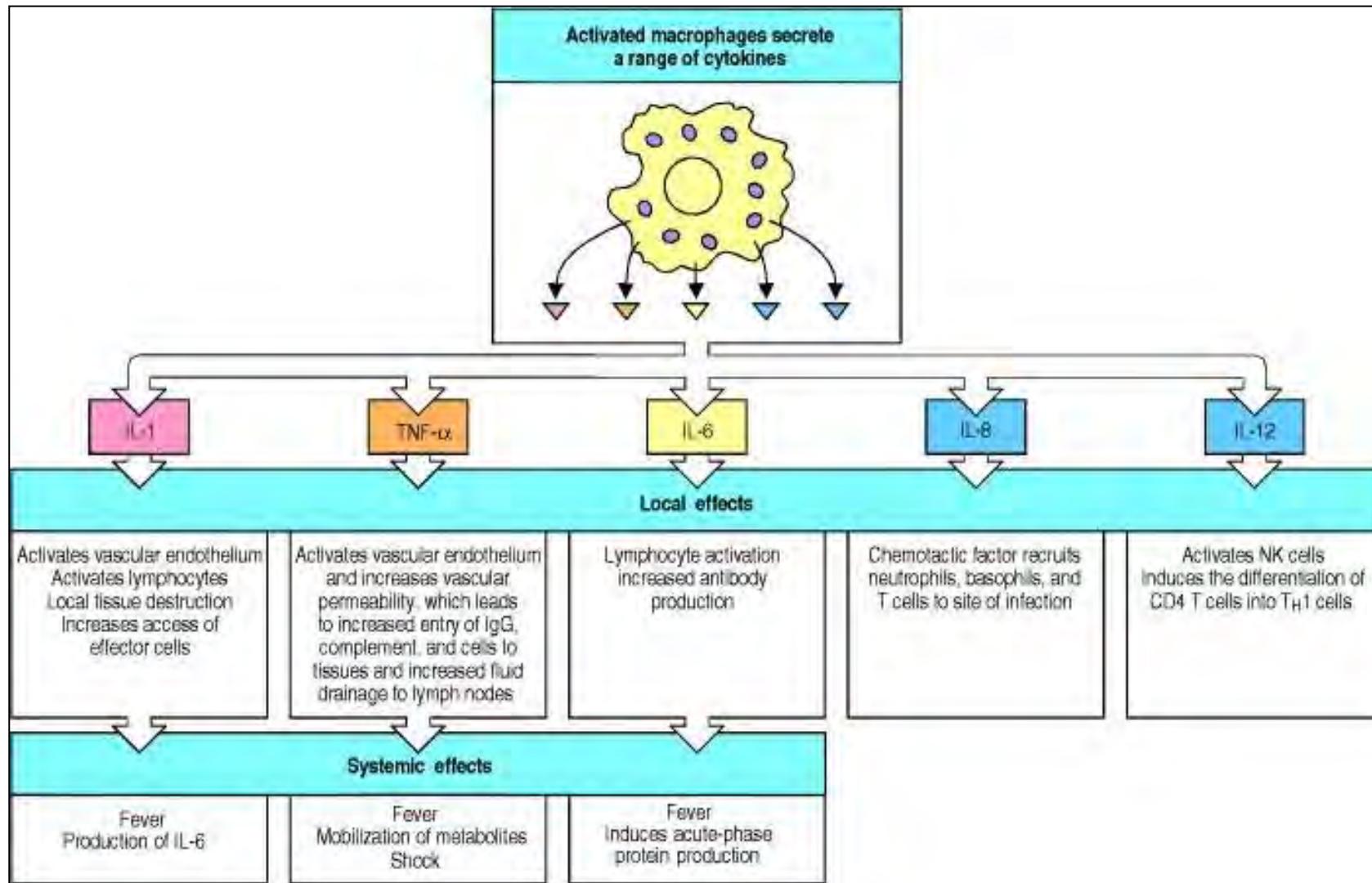
Lineage-specifikus (egy vonalra ható növekedési faktorok)
Hasonló szerkezet: monomer
4 α helikális rész

IL-7
T sejt
B sejt érés

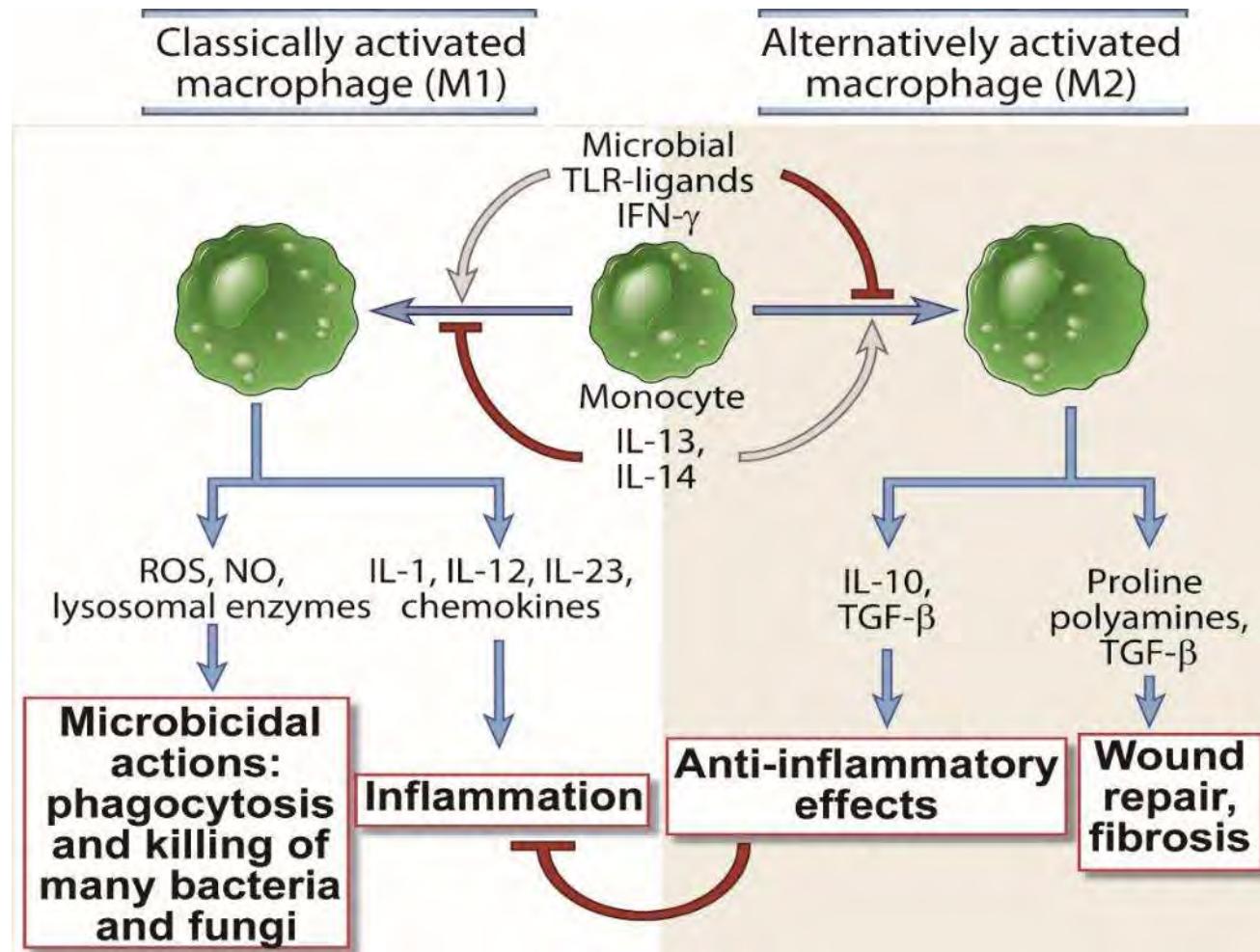
A citokinek funkcionális csoportjai:

2. Gyulladásos citokinek, kemokinek

I.1. A gyulladásos citokinek: TNF α , IL-1, IL-6 → az akut fázis reakció



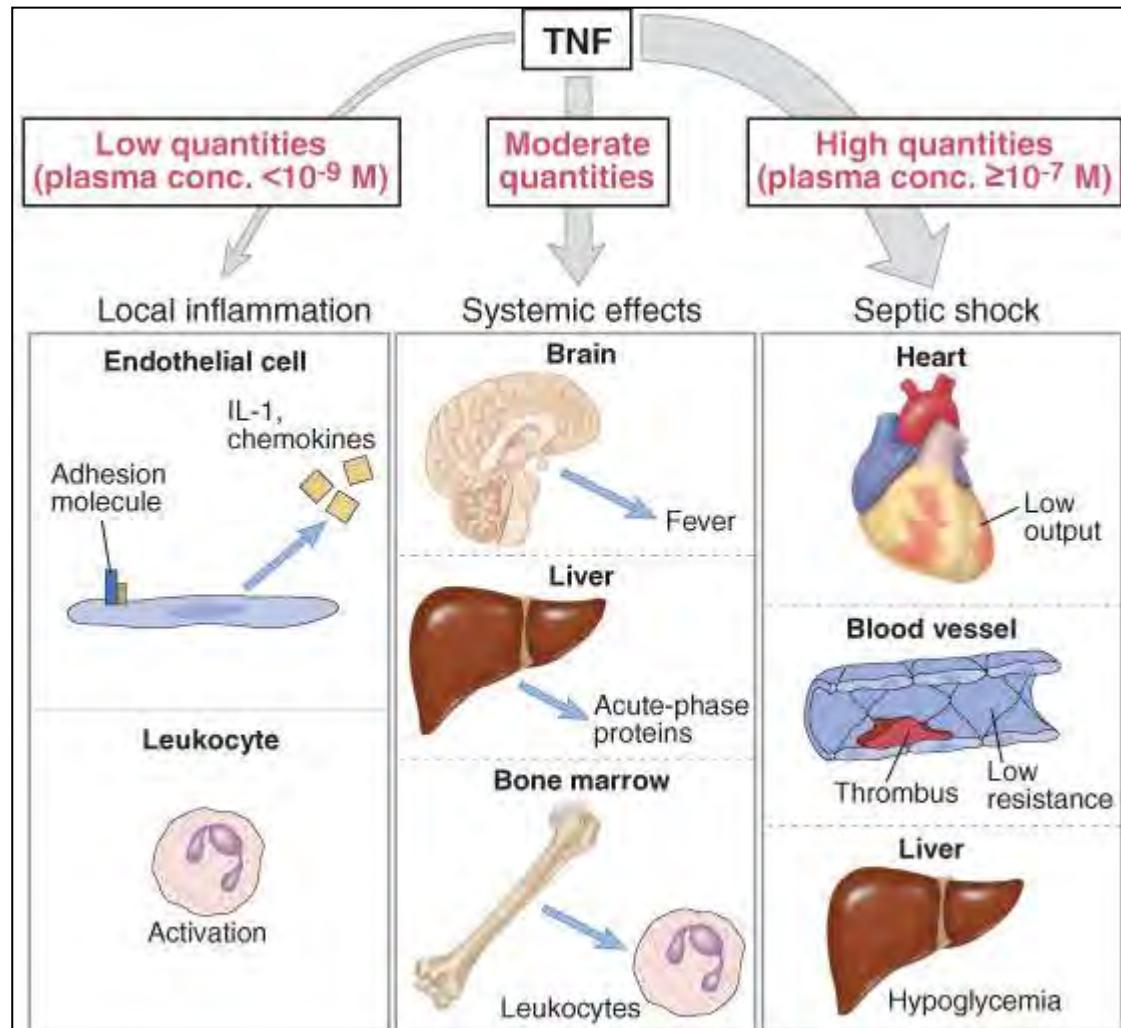
Makrofág polarizáció a gyulladásban



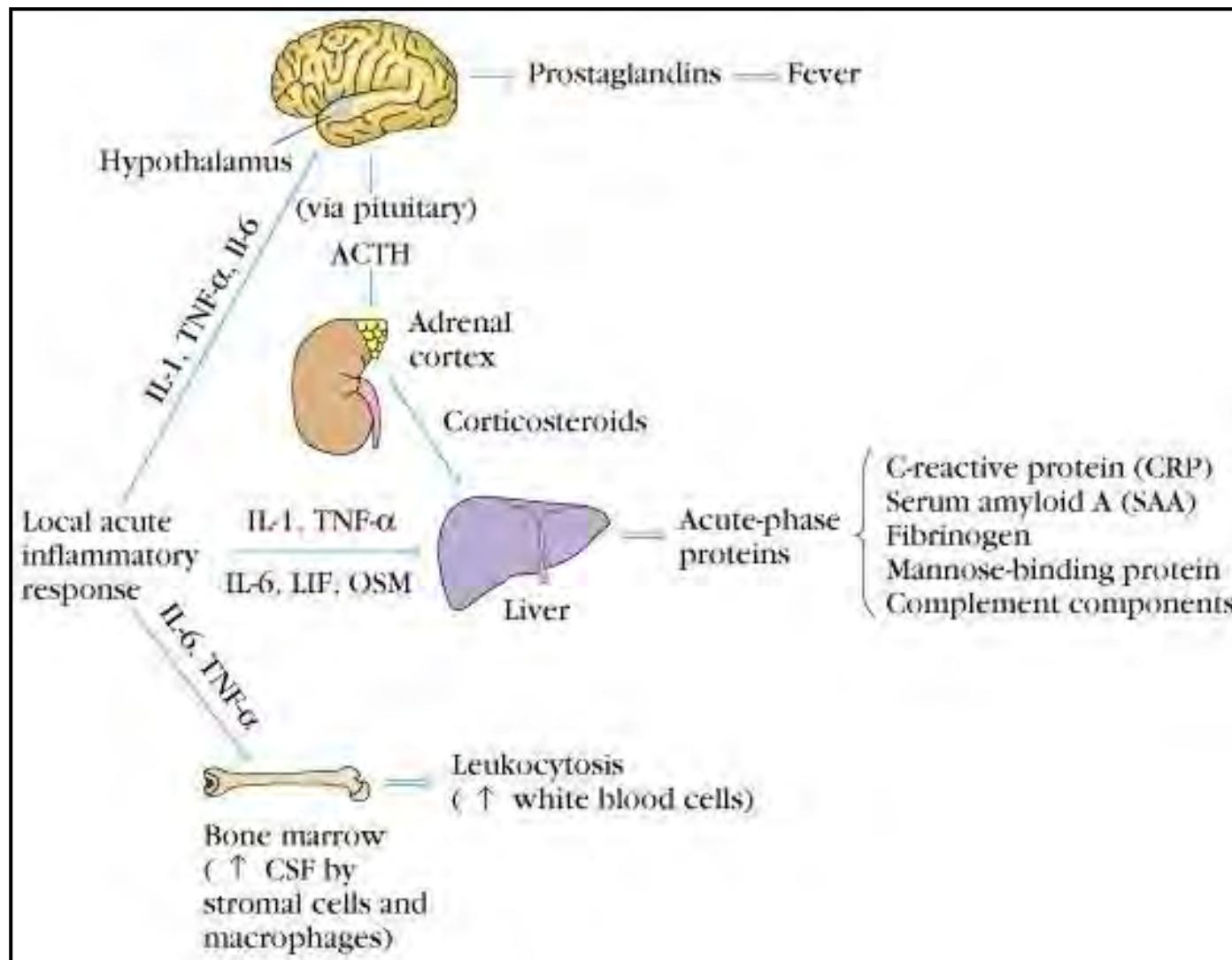
Abbas, Lichtman, Pillai: Cellular and Molecular Immunology 7th Edition, 2012.

Janeway CA Jr, Travers P, Walport M, Shlomchik MJ. Immunobiology, 2005.

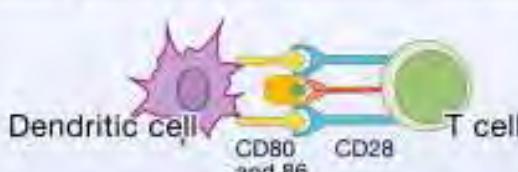
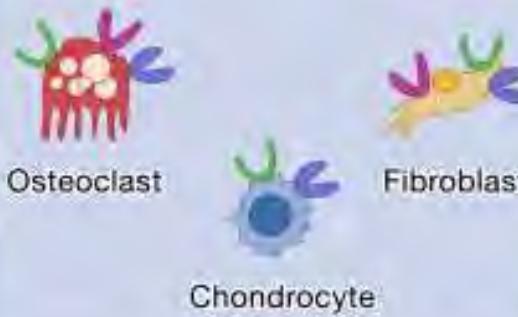
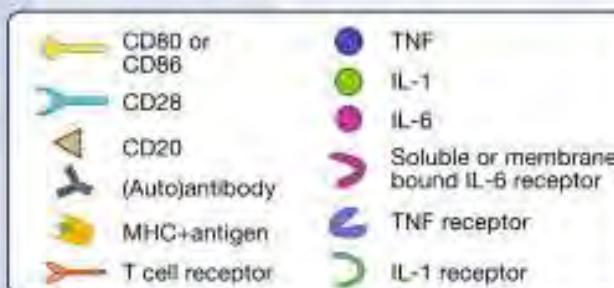
A TNF koncentráció függő hatásai gyulladásos reakcióban



A gyulladásos citokinek szisztemás hatásai



Terápiás célpontok immun-mediált gyulladásos kórképekben (IMID: RA, SLE, IBD, JIA, PsA)

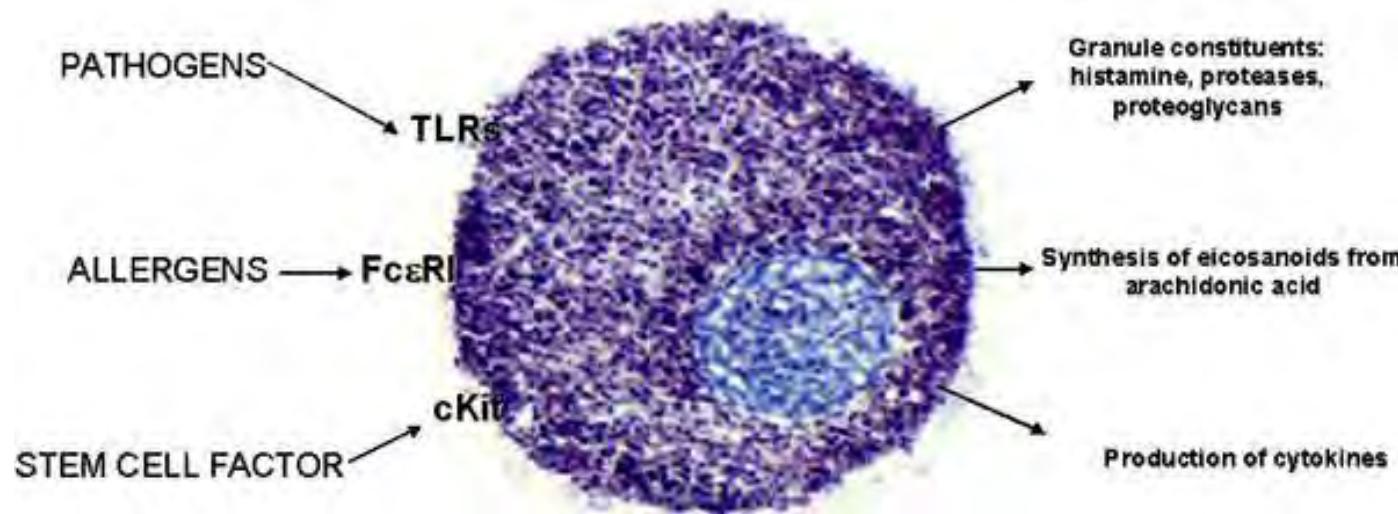
Cell type or Cell interaction	Therapeutic	Proposed mechanism
 <p>Dendritic cell CD80 and 86 CD28 T cell</p>	CTLA-4Ig (Abatacept)	Binds CD80 and 86 and inhibits CD80 and 86 - CD28 interaction
 <p>CD20 B cell</p>	Anti-CD20 (Rituximab)	Depletes B cells
 <p>Monocyte or macrophage TNF IL-1 IL-6 S-IL-6R</p>	TNF inhibitors (Adalimumab, Etanercept, Infliximab) IL-1Ra (Anakinra) Anti-IL6R (Tocilizumab)	Binds TNF and blocks binding to TNFR Engages IL-1R and blocks IL-1 binding to IL-1R Binds IL-6R and s-IL-6R and prevents IL-6 binding to IL-6R
 <p>Osteoclast Fibroblast Chondrocyte</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD80 or CD86 CD28 CD20 (Auto)antibody MHC+antigen T cell receptor TNF IL-1 IL-6 Soluble or membrane-bound IL-6 receptor TNF receptor IL-1 receptor 	

Hízósejt aktiváció mechanizmusai és a citokinek

TLR4 – LPS → IL-1 β , TNF- α , IL-6 and IL-13, without mast cell degranulation

TLR2 – peptidoglycan → mast cell degranulation and production of IL-4 and IL-5, IL-6, IL-13

TLR3,7,9 – Poly (I:C), CpG oligonucleotid → release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines



they express several hundred thousand high affinity receptors for IgE (Fc ϵ R1) and thus respond to IgE-directed antigens

express the pathogen-recognition Toll-like receptors (TLRs) which probably account for the ability of mast cells to mount an effective innate immune response

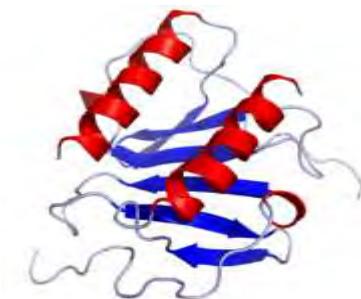
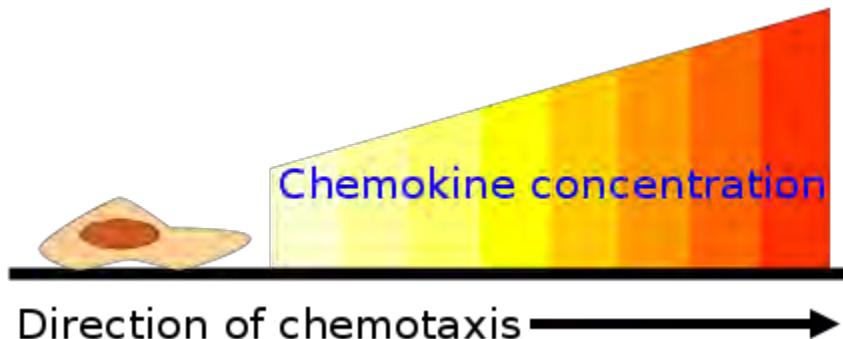
Kemokinek

- Kemotaktikus citokinek: „csalogató” molekulák

Funkciójuk: Kemotaxis indukálása:

- sejtek vándorlásának
- toborzásának irányítása
- adhéziójának fokozása

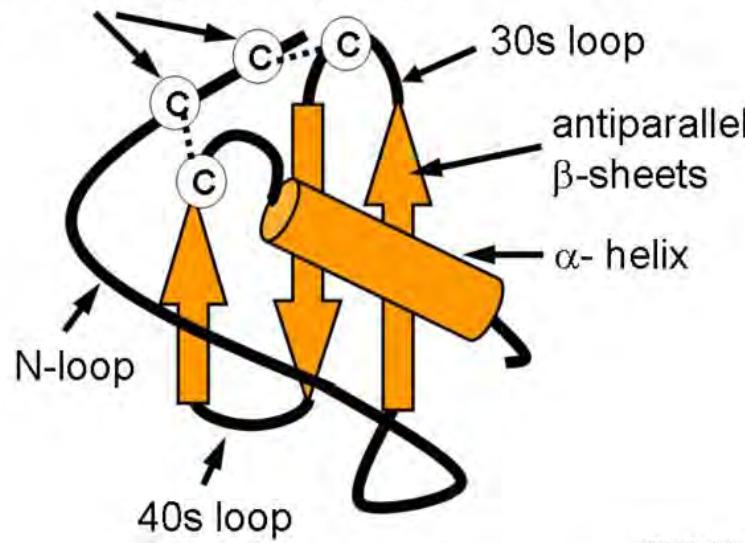
- Limfociták vándorlása a nyirokcsomóba
- Effektor limfociták „homing”-ja
- Fagocita sejtek vándorlása a gyulladásos területre
- Homeosztatikus kemokinek: normál immunszöveti szerkezet



Kemokinek szerkezete

Three dimensional structure of chemokines

disulphide bridges of Cys-Cys



© Kohidai, L.

- „kis citokinek”: MW: (8-10 kD)
- 4 konzervált helyen levő cisztein (C) →
- Görög kulcsra hasonló harmadlagos szerkezet

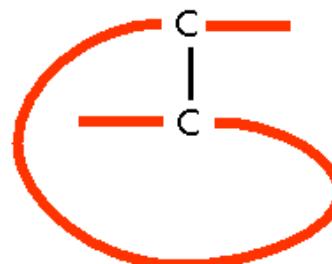
„C” elhelyezkedése alapján csoportosítás: (Cysteinek megjelenése)

a kemokinek (CXC)

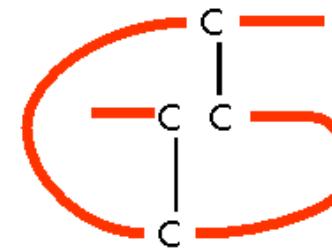
b kemokinek (CC)

g, d kemokinek

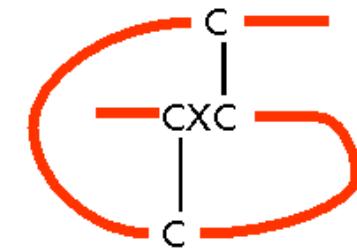
Structure of chemokine classes



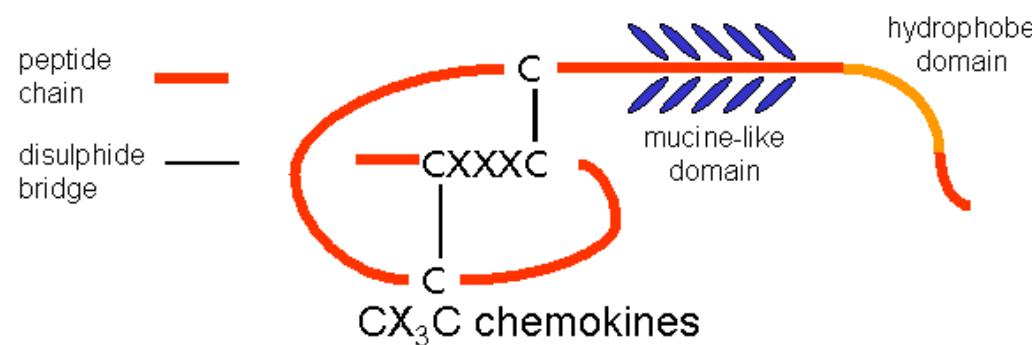
C chemokines



CC chemokines



CXC chemokines

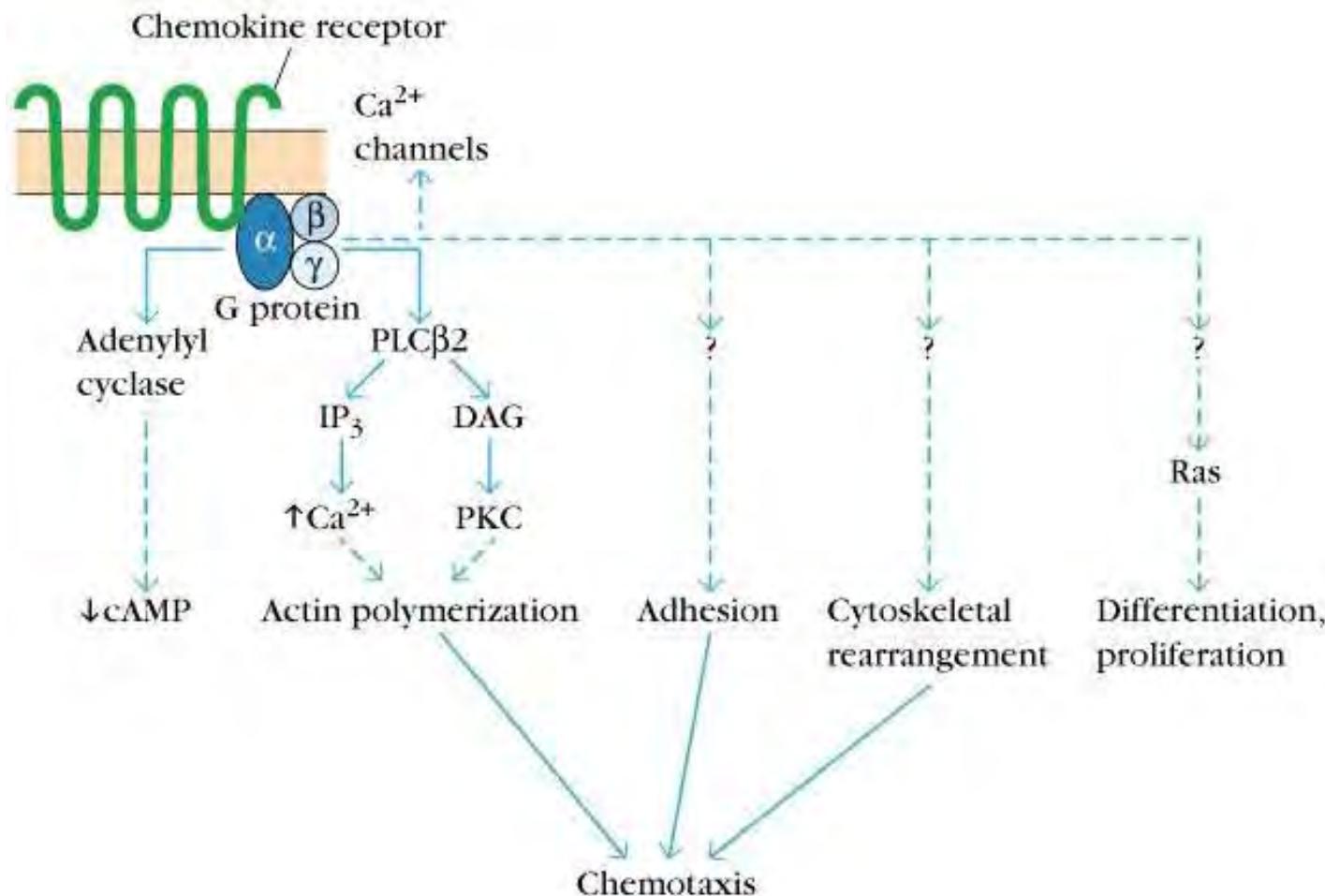


CX₃C chemokines

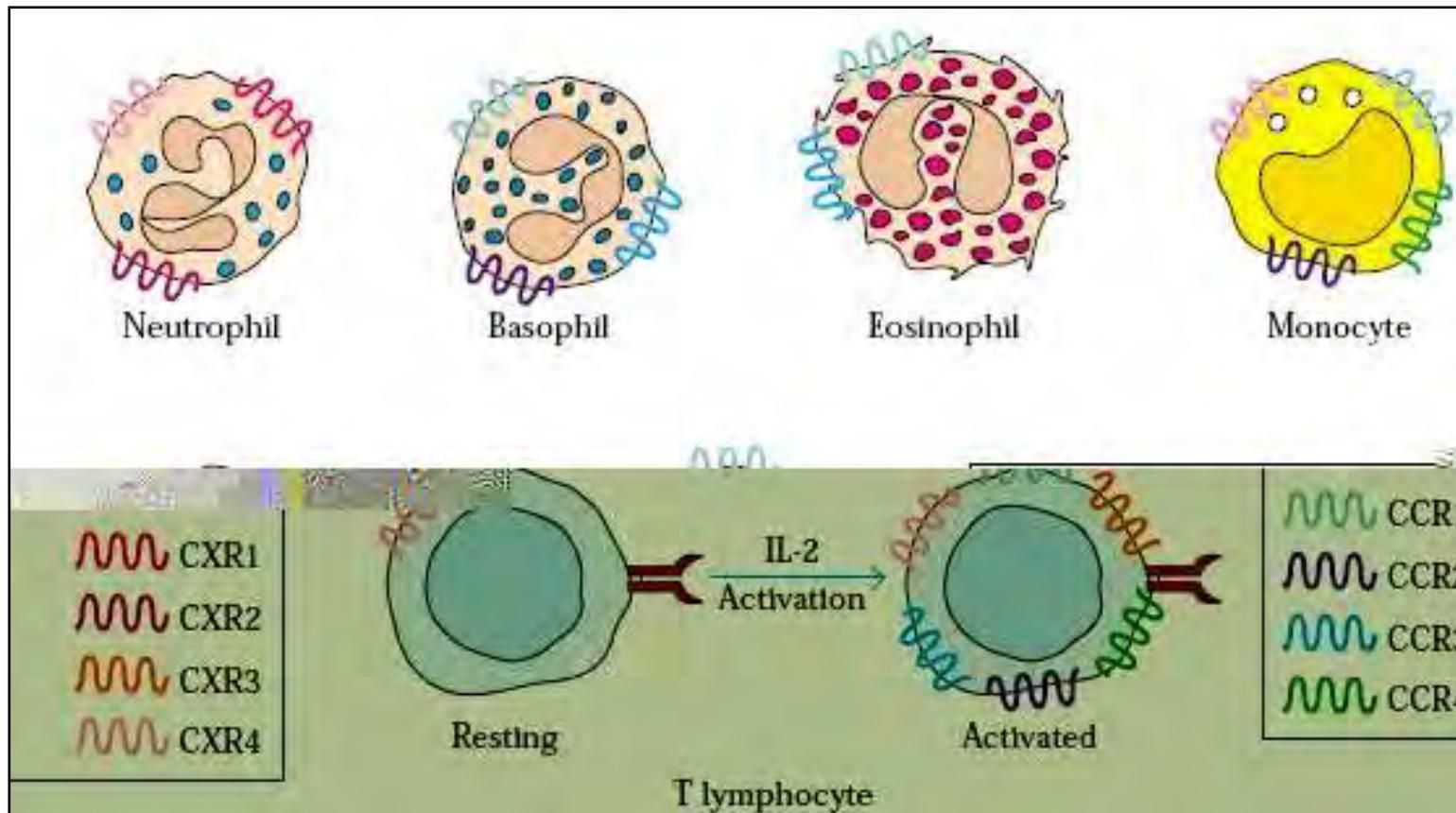
© Kohidai, L.

CXCL8(IL-8), CCL3,4 (MCP, MIF)

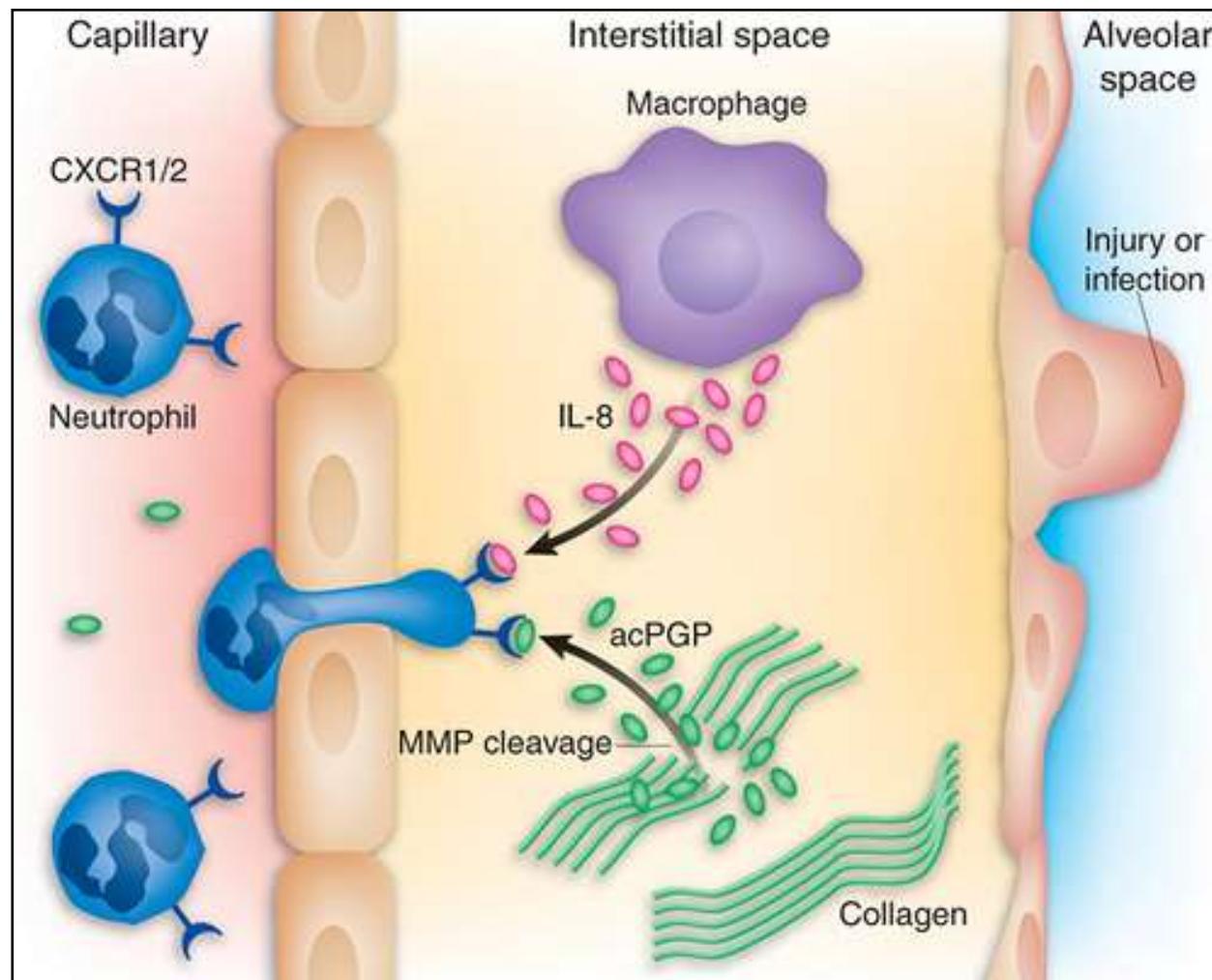
Chemokines signal through receptors coupled with G-proteins



Kemokin receptor expresszió aktiváció hatására



Recruitment of neutrophil granulocytes to the site of inflammation



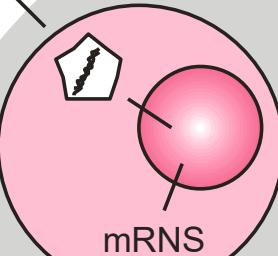
CXCL8(IL-8), CCL3,4 (MCP, MIF), C3a, C5a

Az interferonok antivirális hatásai:

Type I Interferons Természetes immunitás

- antivirális fehérjék termelése:
RNAseL: mRNA bontás
PKR: EF-2 gátlás
- NK sejt aktiválás

vírus



IFN α, β

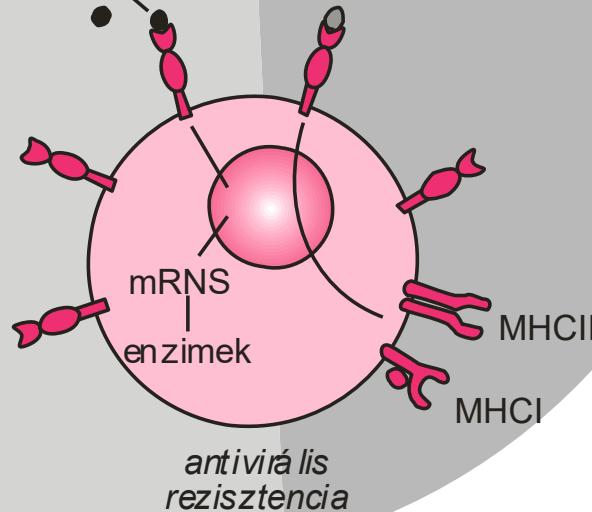
sejtpusztulás

Type II Interferon

Adaptív immunitás

T-sejt
NK-sejt

IFN γ



antivirális rezisztencia

- Makrofág aktiváció
- MHC expresszió
- NK és Tc aktiváció



Biologic Actions of Type I Interferons (2)

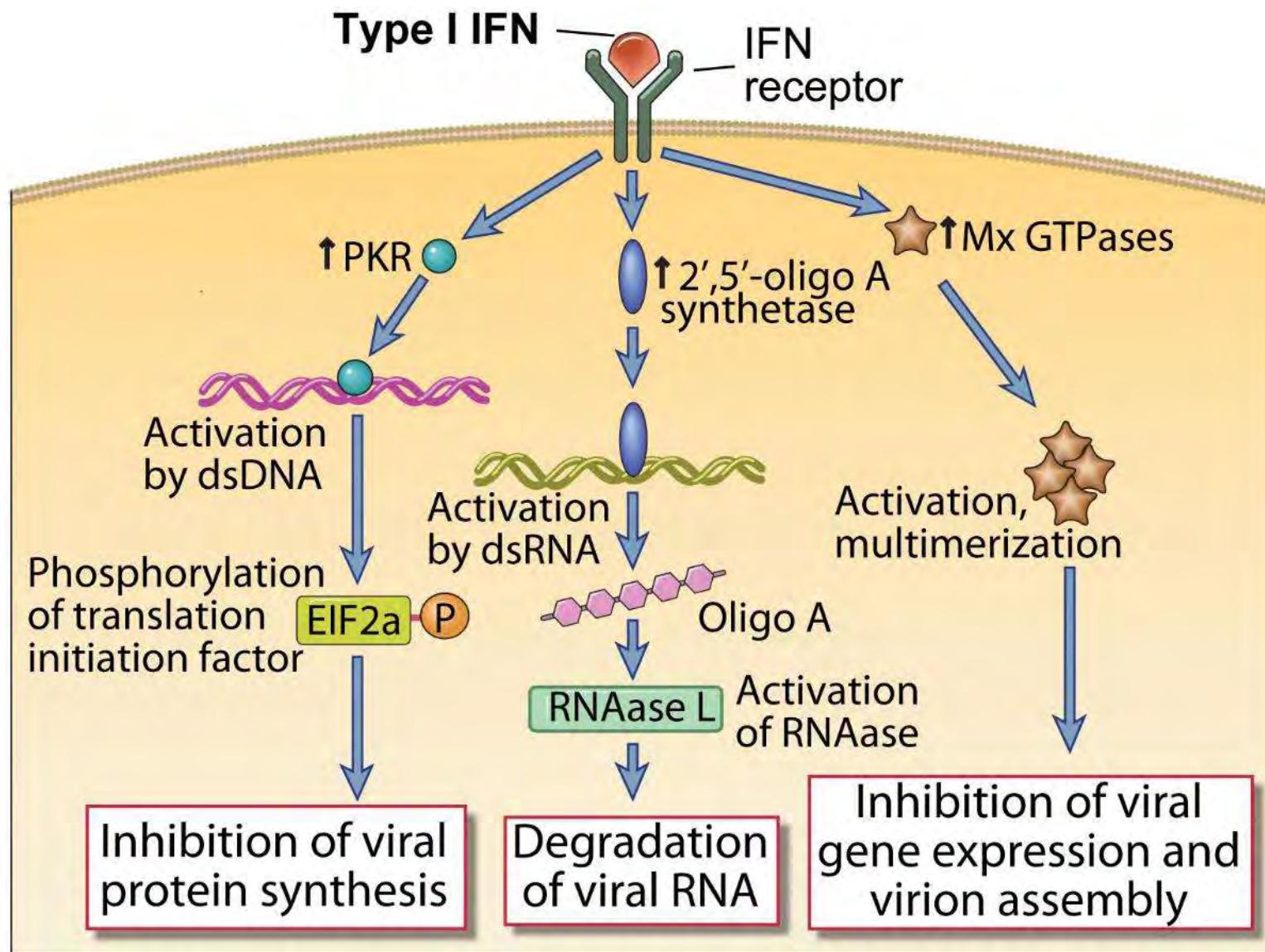


Fig. 4-15

A citokinek funkcionális csoportjai:

**3. A specifikus immunválaszt
szabályozó citokinek**



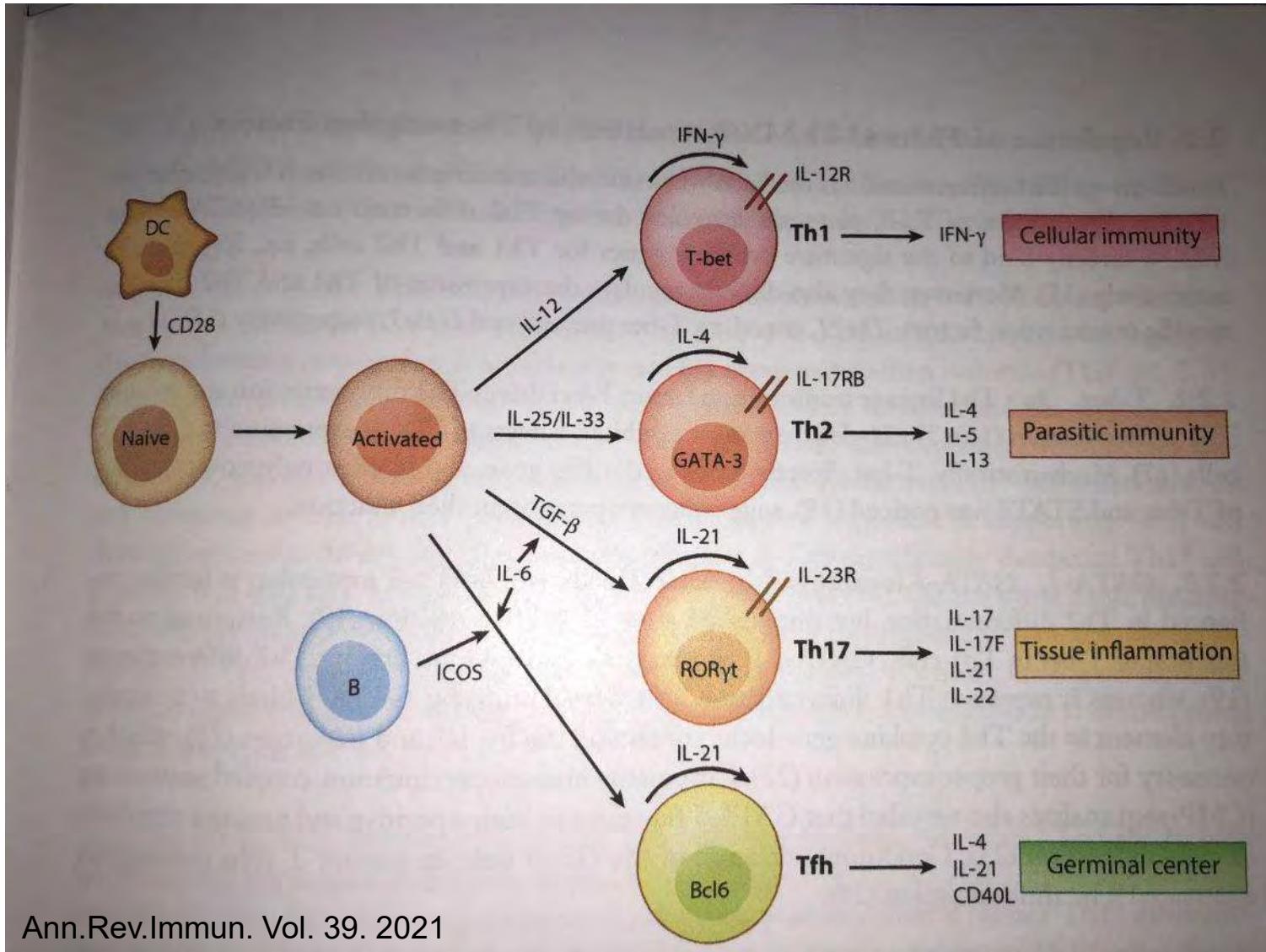
T_H1, T_H2, and T_H17 Subsets of CD4⁺ T Cells

Signature cytokines	Immune reactions	Host defense	Role in diseases
IFN γ	Macrophage activation; IgG production	Intracellular microbes	Autoimmune diseases; tissue damage associated with chronic infections
IL-4 IL-5 IL-13	Mast cell, eosinophil activation; IgE production; "alternative" macrophage activation	Helminthic parasites	Allergic diseases
IL-17A IL-17F IL-22	Neutrophilic, monocytic inflammation	Extracellular bacteria; fungi	Organ-specific autoimmunity

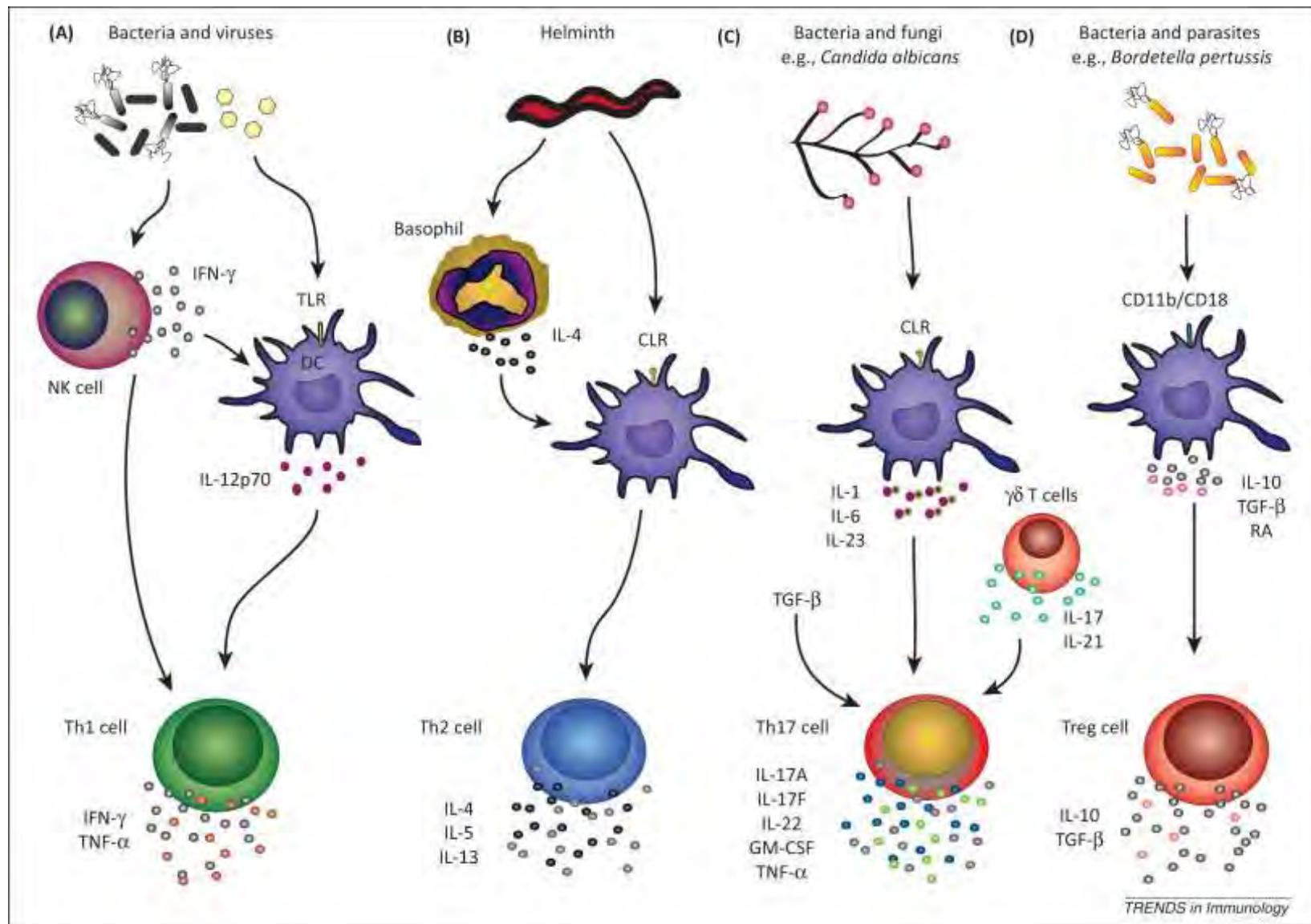
The diagram illustrates the differentiation of CD4⁺ T cells into three subsets: TH1, TH2, and TH17. A dendritic cell (DC) presents antigens to the T cells. The TH1 subset differentiates into TH1 cells, which produce IFN γ and are involved in macrophage activation and IgG production, targeting intracellular microbes. The TH2 subset differentiates into TH2 cells, which produce IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 and are involved in mast cell and eosinophil activation, IgE production, and "alternative" macrophage activation, targeting helminthic parasites. The TH17 subset differentiates into TH17 cells, which produce IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22 and are involved in neutrophilic, monocytic inflammation, targeting extracellular bacteria and fungi.

Fig. 9-13

Thelper sejt polarizáció



Dendritikus sejt polarizáció



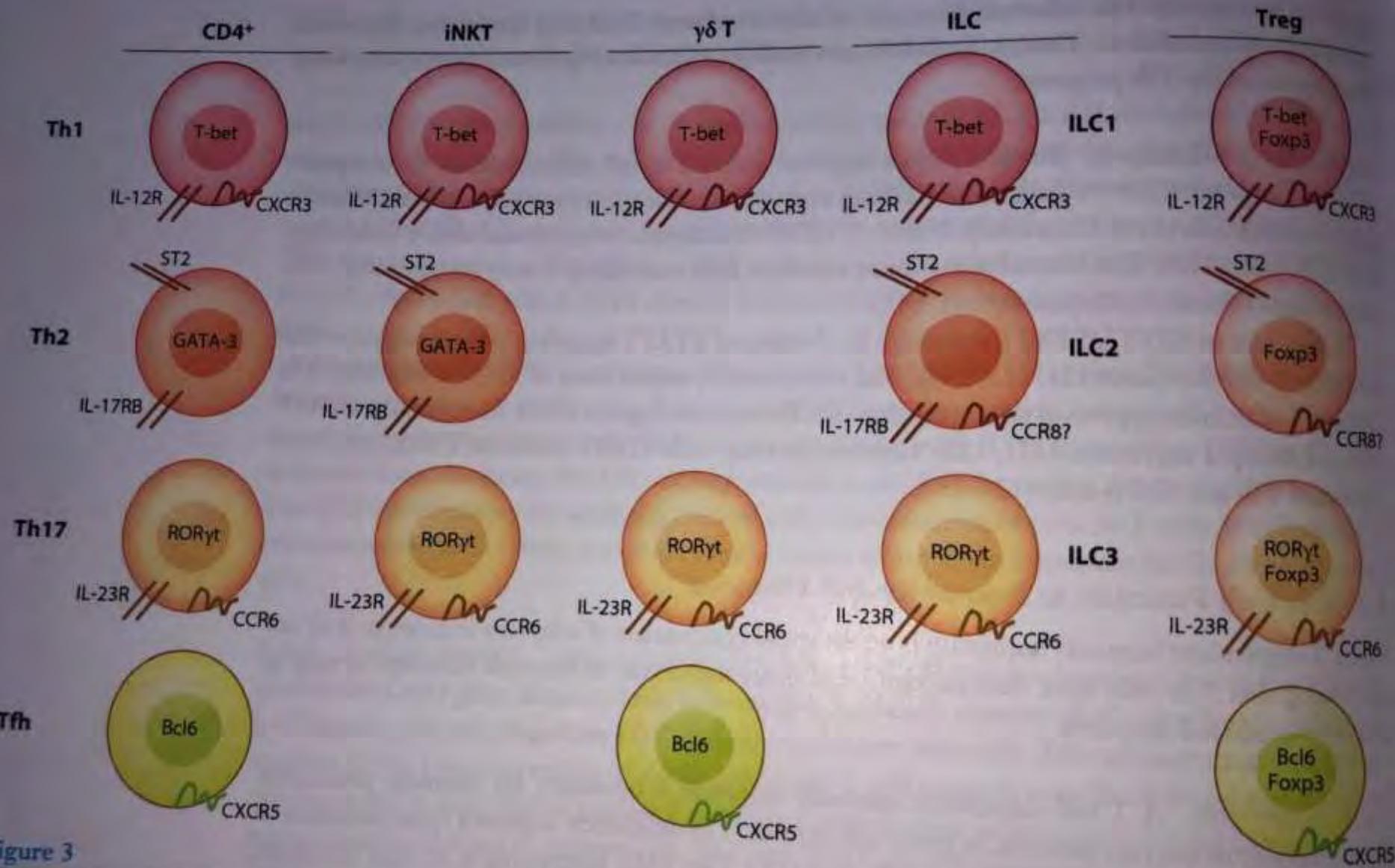
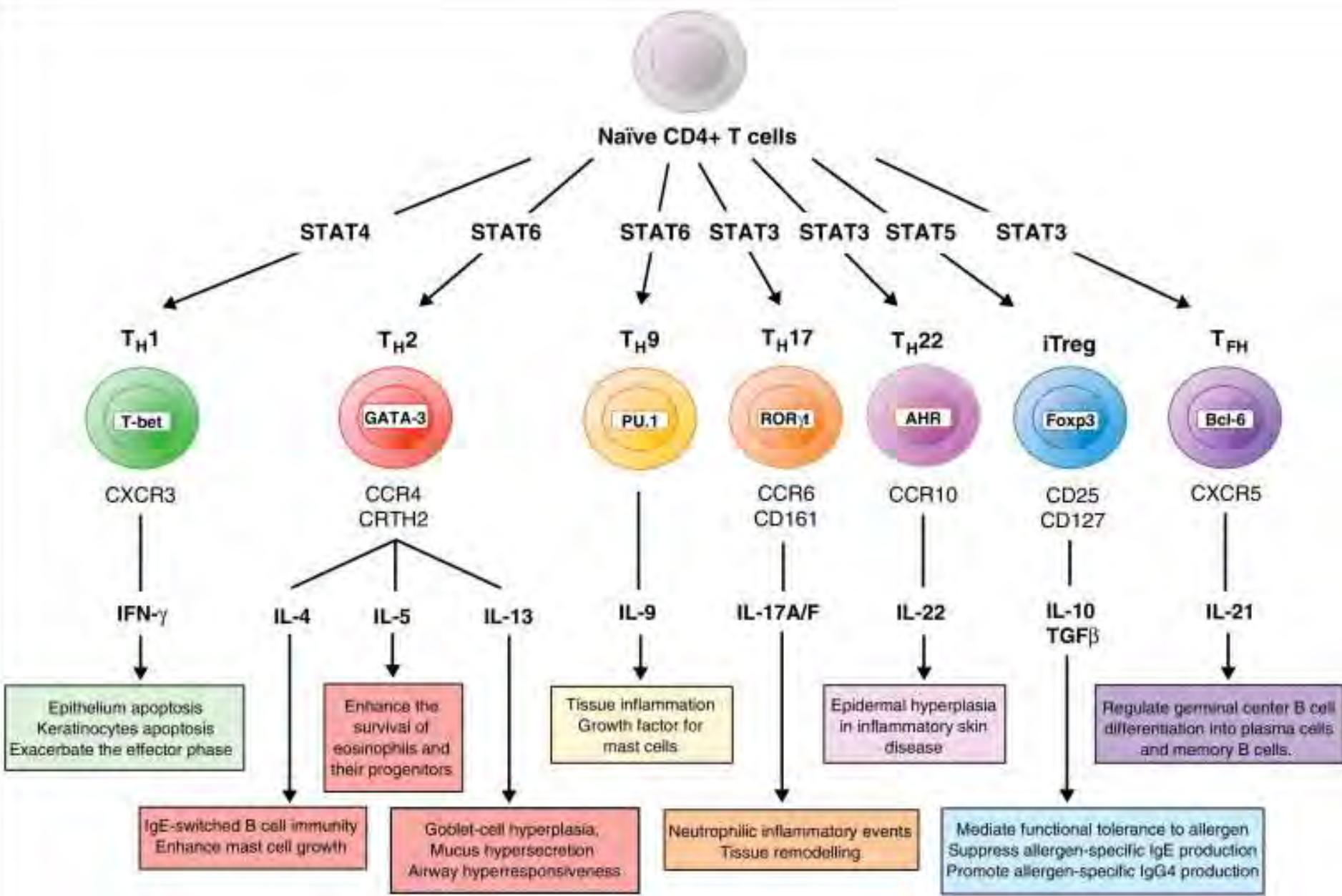
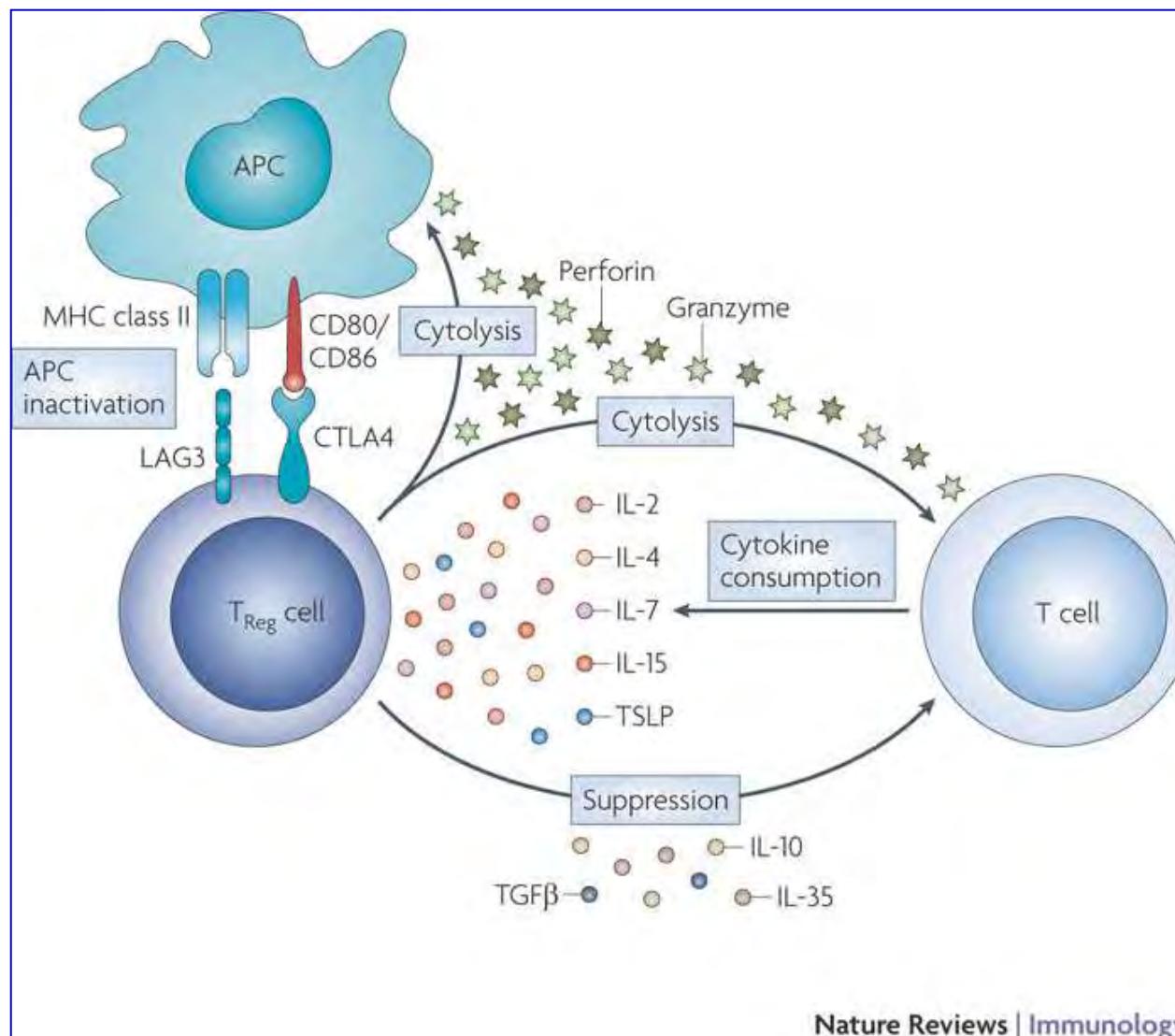


Figure 3

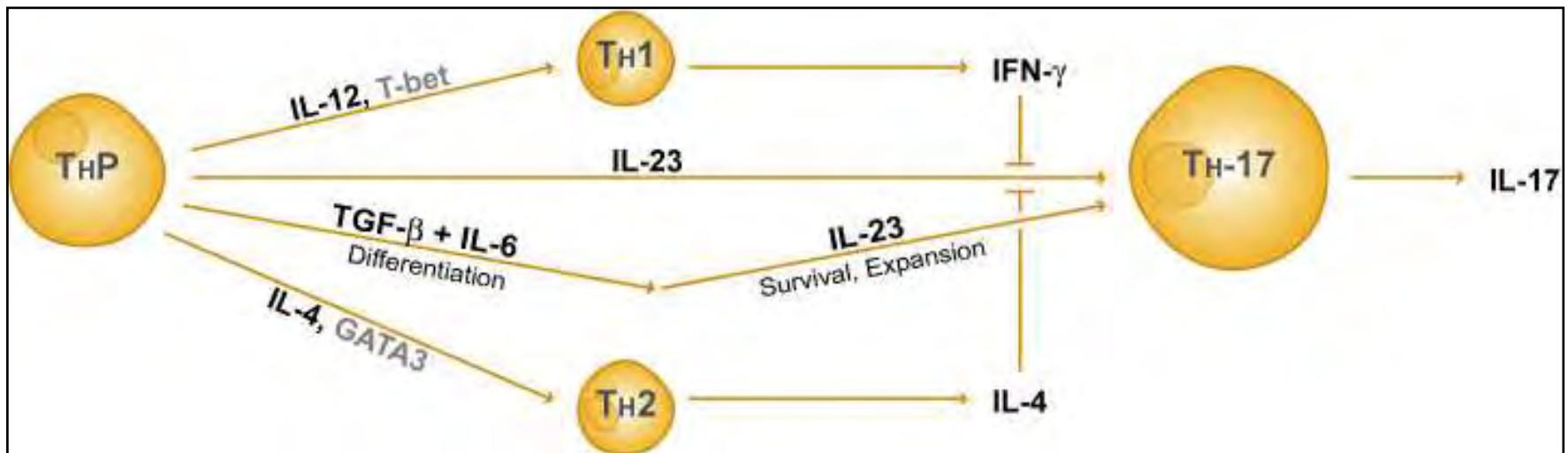
Subsets of immune cells. Classification of T helper cell subsets is also seen in other types of T cells and other lymphocytes.
 Abbreviations: ILC, innate lymphocyte; iNKT, invariant natural killer T cell; ROR γ , RAR-related orphan receptor gamma; Tfh,
 T follicular helper cell; Th1, T helper 1 cell; Treg, regulatory T cell.



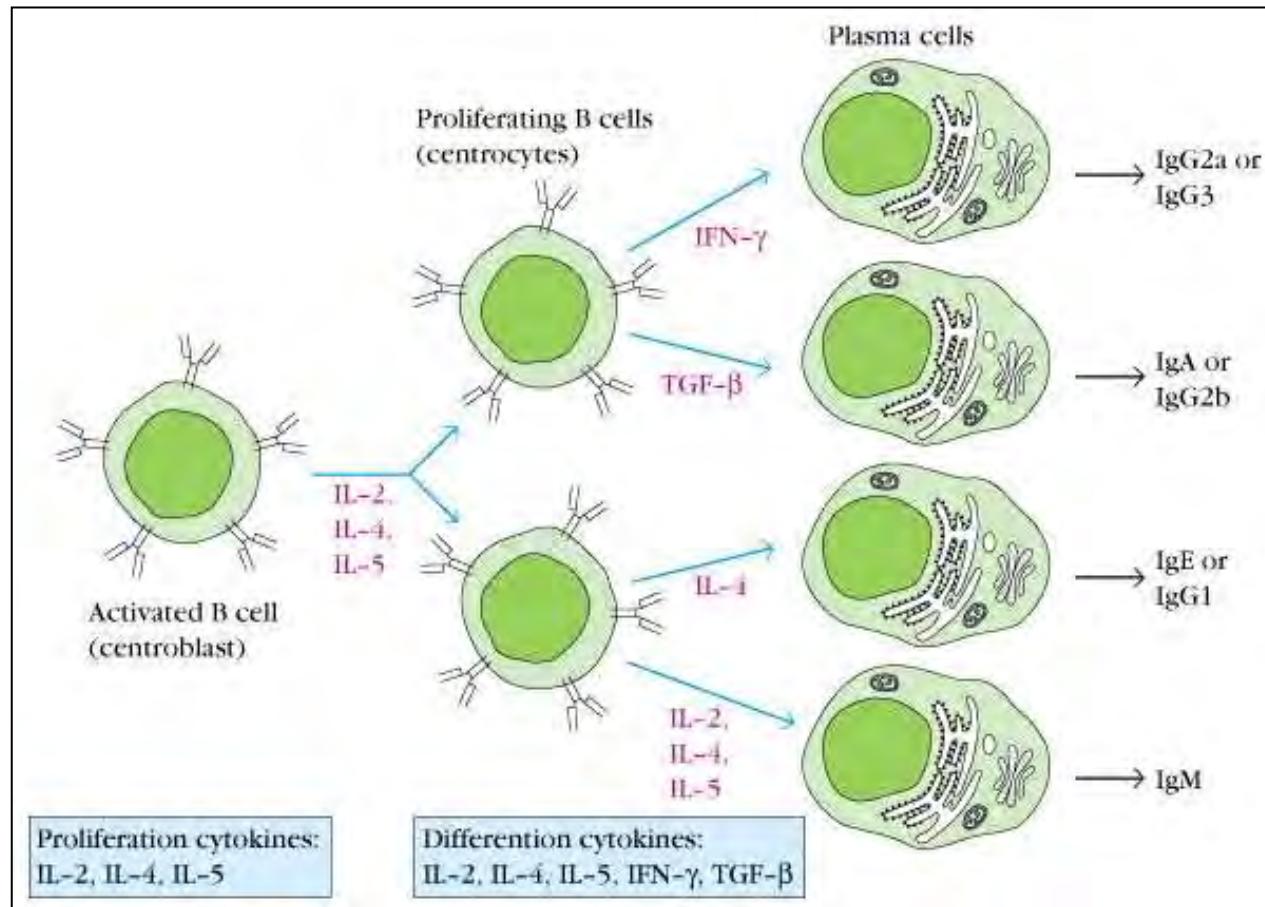
Mechanisms of T cell regulation by Treg cells



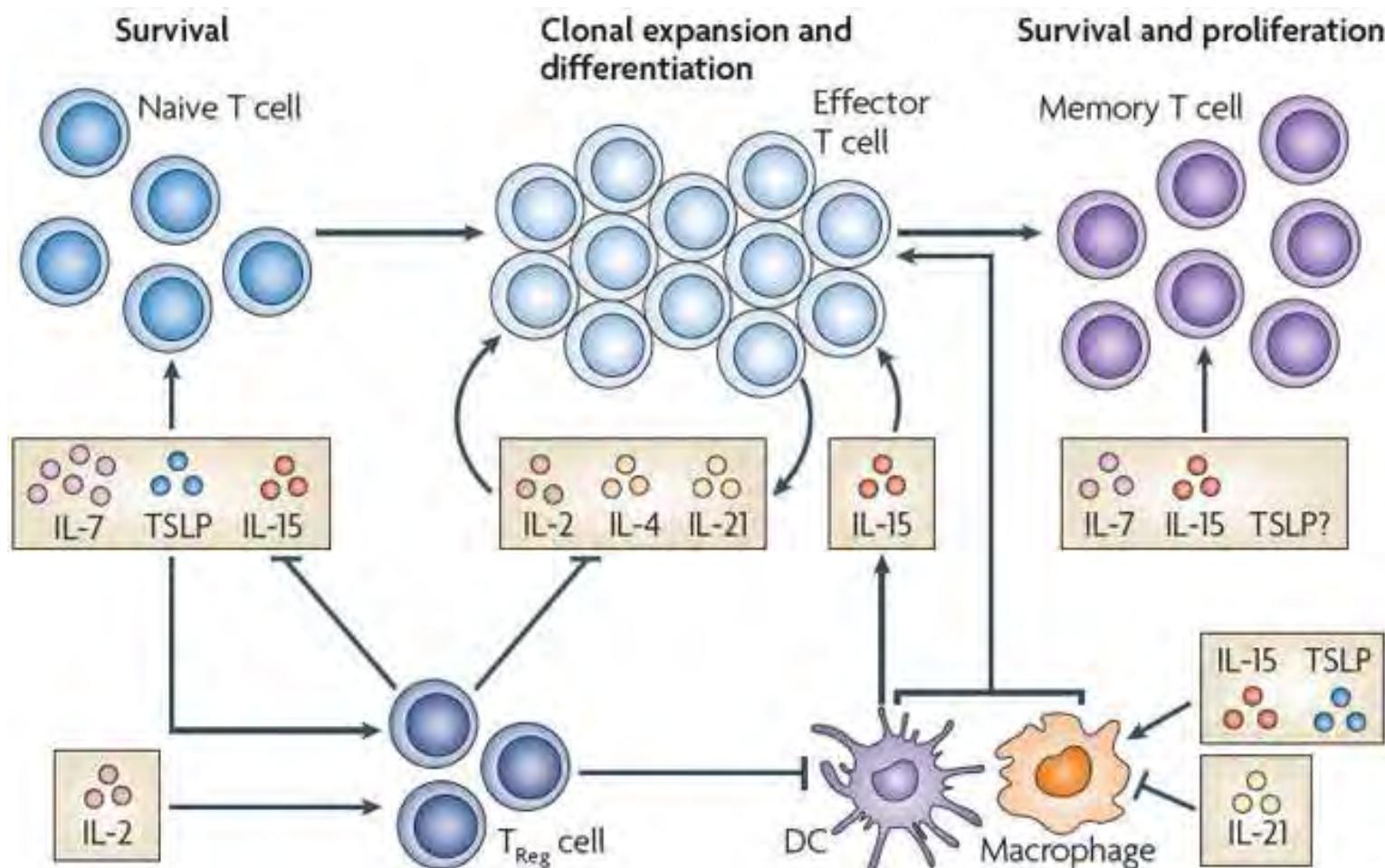
A CD4+ IL-17 termelő Th17 sejtek kialakulása



Cytokines regulate B cell activation, proliferation and isotype (class) switching



Citokinek szerepe a T sejt túlélésben: IL-7, IL-15



Vírusfehérjék mint citokin(R) homológok:

Virus	Product
Leporipoxvirus (a myxoma virus)	Soluble IFN- γ receptor
Several poxviruses	Soluble IFN- γ receptor
Vaccinia, smallpox virus	Soluble IL-1 β receptor
Epstein-Barr	IL-10 homolog
Human herpesvirus-8	IL-6 homolog; also homologs of the chemokines MIP-I and MIP-II
Cytomegalovirus	Three different chemokine receptor homologs, one of which binds three different soluble chemokines (RANTES, MCP-1, and MIP-1 α)

Cytokine-Based Therapies In Clinical Use

Agent	Nature of agent	Clinical application
Enbrel	Chimeric TNF-receptor/IgG constant region	Rheumatoid arthritis
Remicade	Monoclonal antibody against TNF- α receptor	Rheumatoid arthritis
Interferon α -2a	Antiviral cytokine	Hepatitis B Hairy cell leukemia Kaposi's sarcoma
Interferon α -2b	Antiviral cytokine	Hepatitis C Melanoma
Interferon β	Antiviral cytokine	Multiple sclerosis
Actimmune	Interferon γ	Chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) Osteopetrosis
Neupogen	G-CSF (hematopoietic cytokine)	Stimulates production of neutrophils Reduction of infection in cancer patients treated with chemotherapy
Leukine	GM-CSF (hematopoietic cytokine)	Stimulates production of myeloid cells after bone-marrow transplantation
Neumega	Interleukin 11 (IL-11), a hematopoietic cytokine	Stimulates production of platelets
Epogen	Erythropoietin (hematopoietic cytokine)	Stimulates red-blood-cell production
Aldesleukin	Interleukin 2 (IL-2)	Metastatic renal cell cc., melanoma

Köszönöm a figyelmet



Tudásközpont



Zsolnay Negyed



Kodály-Központ



Kiállító Tér